

A NEW ADMINISTRATION BEGINS



MARCH, 1929

History of Presidential Inaugurals

President Hoover's Inaugural Address

Vice-President Curtis's Inaugural Address

The End of the Seventieth Congress

An Extra Session is Called

Regular Features

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The Congressional Digest

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The Congressional Digest

March, 1929

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

THE PRO AND CON FEATURE ACTION BY HOUSE AND SENATE LEGISLATIVE NEWS ITEMS

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Inaugurals Since 1789

Inaugural Addresses 1929

What Retired Presidents Have Done

The New President Takes Hold

An Extra Session is Called

Mr. Hoover's First Announcements

What the Constitution Provides

Art. II, Sec. 1, Par. 1—The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows:

Art. II, Sec. 1, Par. 2—Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Art. II, Sec. 1, Par. 3—The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Art. II, Sec. 1, Par. 4—No person except a natural born

Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of 35 years, and been 14 years a Resident within the United States.

Art. II, Sec. 1, Par. 5—In the Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Power and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Art. II, Sec. 4, Par. 1—The President, Vice-President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Presidential Inaugurals—1789-1929

A Brief Chronology of Ceremonials from Washington to Hoover

1789, April 30. The inauguration of the first President of the United States stands out prominently as the first great event in the Constitutional period of the Republic. On the shores of the New World there had sprung a people who cared not for the crowning or the coronation of kings; a people who believed that governments were established for the benefit of the governed, and the installation of a ruler or Chief Magistrate was to be heralded only by the shouts of the people who stood upon the same plane of equality with the rulers, whose presence was his guarantee both of protection to himself and loyal obedience to his administration. In such a manner was George Washington, the first President of the United States, inducted into office more than a century ago.

Borrowed \$3000 for Travel Expenses

Having said farewell to his mother at Fredericksburg, and having borrowed \$3000 to defray the expenses of his trip northward, Washington, on April 16, left for New York in his carriage in company with Mr. Thompson and Colonel Humphreys. Scarcely had the two left Mount Vernon when they were met by a party of friends and admirers from Alexandria. Together they proceeded to that city, and there, at Wise's tavern, a great dinner was served in honor of Washington. Patriotic toasts were numerous and speeches were not lacking.

"Go," said the Mayor, addressing the President-elect in his farewell remarks, "go and make a grateful people happy." So overcome by his emotions was the great general that he could scarcely respond to the eulogistic farewells. When, on the next day, he left Alexandria, he was accompanied to Georgetown by a great crowd of not only men and boys, but also by a large number of women and children, forming a procession which, said a writer of that time, "was greater than any triumphant Rome ever beheld."

Escorted to Baltimore

Along the route the company was met half way by a number of residents of Georgetown, who, not content with this, escorted the general as far north as Baltimore. Outside of that city the cavalcade was met by a number of the more prominent citizens, and together they proceeded to Grant's tavern, where a supper was served. The general went to bed at 10 o'clock and was up before daylight on the following morning (Saturday). At 5.30 the early breakfast had been disposed of, and, amid the cheers of the people and the "boom" of artillery, Washington had started for Wilmington.

Philadelphia's Great Reception.

It was evidently the intention of the escort to accompany him to that place, but when the procession had left Balti-

more seven miles behind it the general insisted that the Baltimoreans return home, and they reluctantly complied with his wish. Near Wilmington a delegation was awaiting his approach, and an address was read to him. He was most hospitably and reverently cared for, and was accompanied by many Delawarians to the Pennsylvania line. Philadelphia had made great preparations to receive the hero. One thousand dollars had been appropriated to pay for a great military reception, and individual effort to do honor to Washington was evident everywhere. Early on Monday morning Washington arrived at Chester, and there he breakfasted. His carriage was, by himself, ordered to the rear, and when the journey was once more taken up the President-elect was mounted on a magnificent white horse.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair headed the local notables who came out from Philadelphia to receive the passing guest. The crowd was an enormous one—greater than ever before seen in Philadelphia. Triumphant arches spanned the streets and decorations of evergreens and flags hid the fronts of the houses. The boats on the river were bedecked with the gayest colors, and everywhere there were eulogistic and patriotic mottoes.

The Wreath of Laurel

Gray's Ferry was reached about noon. While passing bareheaded beneath one of the arches erected for the occasion Washington was requested to stop. He did so, and Miss Angelica Peale placed on his brow the laurel wreath of the victor. The Alliance and a Spanish frigate at anchor in the river fired salutes at Washington's approach, the bells of Christ Church were rung, the populace cheered, and the scene was one which could not be forgotten by any of those who witnessed it. At the celebrated City tavern, at Second and Chestnut streets, a great banquet was served, and one of the newspapers of that time remarked that a novel and extraordinary feature of the occasion was the playing of music by a band throughout the whole of the dinner. It was a busy evening for Washington. He received a large number of private citizens, and nearly every institution in the city presented him with a complimentary address before he left the city, which he did next morning.

Trenton's Flower Girls

The City Troop had made arrangements to escort the general as far as Trenton, but to this Washington made strenuous objection because of the rain, which was then pouring down. The rain ceased, however, shortly after noon, and before two o'clock Washington had left Philadelphia. His reception at Trenton was characterized by the chroniclers of those days as being magnificent. A gigantic arch, covered with suitable inscriptions, was the prominent

feature in the decorations. At the Trenton end of the bridge over which Washington crossed into New Jersey were a large number of richly-dressed ladies, and immediately in front of them were their daughters, six of them with baskets of flowers in their hands. When the general approached them the procession stopped while the ladies sang an ode composed for the occasion, and the daughters strewed the hero's pathway with the most fragrant and beautiful flowers. Dinner was eaten at Samuel Henry's City tavern, and Washington spent the night at Princeton with the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon.

Across the Hudson On a Barge

At two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the party left for Elizabethport, where he stopped at the public house of General Smith. Here the final stage of the journey commenced, for it was here that Washington stepped on board the great barge which was to convey him to New York. The barge was a fine specimen of the shipbuilder's art, and it was manned by thirteen masters of vessels. James Nicholson was commander, while Thomas Randall was coxswain. In addition to Washington and his friends there were on board the members of the joint Congressional reception committee and a number of other celebrities.

The Crowd On the River

Long before the barge reached New York it was met by hundreds of effervescent-spirited gentlemen in boats of various descriptions. The weather was remarkably fine and the water was extraordinarily smooth, although there was a breeze. As the flotilla neared Bedloe's Island a large sloop sailed close to the barge and moved parallel with it, while about twenty ladies and gentlemen sang an original ode of praise to Washington, the words being set to the tune of "God Save the King." Washington was very much affected by this touching display of popular regard. Just as the singers finished their ode a school of porpoises appeared in the midst of the little fleet, bobbing up and down as though inquiring as to the reason why there was so much commotion and rejoicing. The shores were crowded with thousands of people, and so great was the fleet of boats in the river that the surface of the water was hardly to be seen anywhere. The larger vessels fired salutes and were magnificently decorated with bunting.

The Reception at New York City

At the ferry stairs carpetings and hangings of crimson were features in the preparations made for combined comfort and display. The President-elect was received by Governor Clinton and his staff and by many of Washington's old officers, all in full uniform. The streets were so crowded that it was only with the greatest difficulty that a way could be cleared for the distinguished party. Flags and flowers in profusion were displayed from every house and the windows were illuminated with the sparkling eyes of thousands of ladies. A special body-guard was tendered Washington, and in reply to the offer he said that for the

present occasion he would accept its services, simply, however, as a matter of ceremony, because he needed no other body-guard than the affection of the citizens.

The Parade to the Franklin House

The procession was formed with Col. Morgan Lewis as chief marshal. A band of music, the mayor of New York city, the French and Spanish ambassadors, and the State officials were mentioned as prominent in the parade. Washington, in a blue coat, buff waistcoat and buff breeches, was the central figure in the short but imposing line of march, which ended at the Franklin House, where Washington had established another of his headquarters. Later the general dined with Governor Clinton. The streets were all brightly illuminated and crowded with people, but the rain was falling heavily.

The New Republic's First Inaugural

April 30, 1789, was to witness the crowning scene in the great drama of the New World's history, the inauguration of the first President of the Republic. From early dawn crowds of people poured into New York, although for two weeks previous the city had been apparently filled to its utmost limit, and every tavern and boarding-house was crowded to overflowing. The ceremonies of the day were opened by a discharge of artillery at Fort George. At 9 o'clock the church bells rang joyous peals. At 12 o'clock the military marched to the Presidential house on Cherry street, followed shortly afterward by the Congressional committee of reception and the heads of the principal Governmental departments. Half an hour later the procession, commanded by Col. Morgan Lewis, with Major Van Horn and Major Morton as aides, proceeded to Federal Hall. The President-elect was in a state coach, drawn by four horses. Behind him were General Jay, General Knox, Chancellor Livingston, and a number of other dignitaries.

Disagreement in the Senate

The militia made a remarkably fine showing, the two companies of grenadiers attracting especial attention. One of the companies was composed of the tallest young men in the city, while the other was made up exclusively of Germans. The Federal building was crowded almost to suffocation long before 10 o'clock. In the Senate there was much nervousness and discussion as to how the Senate ought to act when Washington appeared. Should it stand or sit? Parliamentary precedent was sought for in vain, and John Adams was finally left without instructions as to the President's reception. Then arose another debate as to how the Senate should receive the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and while the Senators were in the midst of the debate the Speaker of the House, closely followed by all the members, entered the chamber. That put a stop to discussion, and for one hour and ten minutes the two houses sat together.

Masonic Bible Used for Taking Oath

When the President arrived he was received by the joint Congressional committee and by them his coming was an-

nounced to Congress. Just at this time Chancellor Livingston discovered that there was no Bible in the Federal Building. His being grand master of the Free Masons, however, relieved him from this dilemma, for he remembered that there was a Bible in the rooms of St. John's Lodge, No. 1. These rooms were in the immediate vicinity of the Federal Building and the Bible made its appearance without delay. Washington was conducted to the open gallery in front of the Senate Chamber, which looked out on Broad street. He was accompanied by John Adams, Governor Clinton and Chancellor Livingston. The multitude which thronged the streets and houses shouted itself hoarse when the hero appeared. Washington advanced to the front of the balcony, laid his hand on his heart, bowed several times and then sat down.

"I Swear, So Help Me God"

When Chancellor Livingston advanced toward him he arose and he paid the closest attention while the oath was read. The open Bible was lifted up and Washington kissed it. Chancellor Livingston cried "Long live George Washington, President of the United States."

It is told that as he bent down to kiss the open Bible which Chancellor Livingston held he murmured, with intense and fervid utterance and with closed eyes, "I swear, so help me God."

Then Washington bowed once more to the people, while guns were fired and the populace renewed its cheering.

The First Inaugural Address

The President returned at once to the Senate Chamber. When he entered all arose, and, still standing, they listened to his inaugural address. The President was extremely nervous; he trembled continuously. He attempted a couple of gestures, but they were so awkward that one of the spectators in writing of the affair remarked that he wished the President had not attempted oratory. He did not like to feel for a moment that Washington was not first in everything. From the Senate chamber the President and a great crowd of legislators proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where the chaplain of the Senate conducted services. Prayers for the President were said and the Te Deum was sung, and then the President returned to his official residence.

Washington Views Fireworks Display

At night there was a gorgeous display of fireworks, paid for by private subscription, which lasted over two hours. The fiery beauties were witnessed by the President from the windows of Chancellor Livingston's house, on the lower part of Broadway. Illuminated pictures of Washington were numerous, but not always artistic or true to nature. "The best picture," said one of the chroniclers, "was over the door of a beer house, a place which General Washington never frequents." From the chancellor's to his own residence the President returned on foot because the crowds were so great that a carriage would have been useless. It was a great occasion when the Nation honored the greatest of its citizens.

George Washington's Second Inauguration

1792, March 4. It was in the then quaint old town of

Penn, by the Delaware, one stage nearer to President Washington's beloved Virginia home, that the sturdy young Republic of four years had established at this time its seat of Government. Here in the famous Independence Hall, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, where the fathers of '76 had sat, now convened the third Congress of the United States to inaugurate on March 4, 1792, as its second Executive, the man who had fathered the infant Nation.

The second inauguration of President Washington was not made an occasion of much display, and yet, with an air of punctilious, though simple courtliness characteristic of Washington and the solid men of Philadelphia. The day was pleasant, and an immense company of people had gathered at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets.

The Ride to Independence Hall

President Washington was conveyed to the hall in a splendid coach, drawn by six white horses. Two gentlemen bearing white wands preceded the President and opened a way for the coach to the entrance of the hall of the Senate. The members of the Senate and House present rose on his entrance and remained standing while he passed through the hall to the chair of the presiding officer, which he occupied.

Washington Clad in Black Velvet

Washington was dressed in a full suit of rich black velvet, the short clothes ornamented with diamond knee-buckles. He wore black silk stockings, and his shoes, which were brightly japanned, were surmounted with large, square silver buckles. In his hand he carried a plain cocked hat, decorated with the American cockade. His hair, powdered, was gathered into a black silk bag, on which was a bow of black ribbon. He wore a light dress sword with green scabbard and a richly ornamented hilt.

Thomas Jefferson's Garments Blue and Crimson

The doors of the Senate were thrown open to the public and a large number were admitted. Among those present were the heads of departments, foreign ministers, the late Speaker of the House, Jonathan Trumbull, Justice William Cushing, Vice-President John Adams and many other prominent people.

Thomas Jefferson, dressed in a blue coat, single-breasted with large, bright, basket buttons, his vest and small clothes of crimson, was a central figure as he stood at the front of the hall.

Mr. Justice Cushing Administers Oath

After quiet had been restored, Vice-President John Adams arose and addressed the President of the United States as follows: "Sir, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States is now present and ready to administer to you the oath required by the Constitution to be taken by the President of the United States." Justice Cushing then arose and administered to the President-elect the oath of office, after which Washington drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript, and proceeded to read his inaugural address. At its conclusion he put the manuscript upon the Vice-President's table, sat down for a few moments, then rose and withdrew; those in the chamber standing until he passed out. The manuscript was then taken up by the Clerk of the House and again read from beginning to end.

No meetings were held in the evening, as the custom of inaugural balls and social festivities was introduced at a later period.

The Inauguration of John Adams

1797, March 4. John Adams, the second President of the United States, was inaugurated for the third Presidential term, in the old State House, Philadelphia. The occasion was one of little importance so far as any show in the form of a parade or the gatherings of a large assembly. The day was favorable, and a brilliant assemblage of notable people had gathered in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, with Jefferson at their head, to witness the inaugural service. The gallery was filled with a promiscuous crowd, and notable among those who participated was President Washington.

Washington the Central Figure

He was the central figure and was greeted with shouts of applause from the assembly when he entered the hall. It was a notable gathering, because there were gathered in that room those who were to witness the inauguration of the last Federalist as a Chief Executive; also notable because this was the last time Washington and Jefferson ever met. President-elect Adams, accompanied by the heads of departments, and the Marshal of the District of Pennsylvania, was received on his arrival with great demonstrations of joy, and was escorted at once to the Speaker's chair.

Chief Justice Administers Oath

When the assembly had been called to order, he arose and read his inaugural address. The oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Ellsworth. After saluting his friends, he bowed to the assembly and retired. The newspaper accounts are very meagre of any outward demonstrations following in the evening. This was the last inauguration to take place in Philadelphia, as the seat of government was changed, during Adams' administration, to the City of Washington.

Thomas Jefferson's First Inaugural

1801, March 4. Thomas Jefferson's first inauguration as president of the United States, the spectacle of which John T. Morse, Jr., says "was sufficiently extraordinary to be worth seeing, for Jefferson had resolved that no pageant should give the lie to his Democratic principles," was in itself the dedication of the City of Washington as the Nation's Capital—a city now hallowed by a century of national traditions, and exceeding in its beauty and comfort the finest dreams of its great projector and namesake. It was the first inauguration to take place in the new Capital, although the seat of government had been there for some time.

No Majority in Electoral College

In the national election of 1800 none of the candidates received a majority of the electoral votes, as shown by the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 11, 1801.

After the counting of the votes in the presence of the two

Houses of Congress the House of Representatives returned to their chamber and proceeded in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, to the choice of a president of the United States. The balloting continued from February 11 until February 17, when, upon the counting of the thirty-sixth ballot, Thomas Jefferson was declared elected, receiving the vote of ten States, while four voted for Aaron Burr, and two voted blank. These proceedings being in conformity with the law, as originally adopted at the formation of the Government, that the person receiving the second highest number of votes should be Vice-President, Aaron Burr was accordingly chosen.

President Adams Calls Congress in Extra Session

President Adams convened the Senate in extra session on Wednesday, March 4, 1801.

In conformity to the summons from the President of the United States, the Senate assembled in their chamber in the City of Washington at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 4th day of March, 1801. Aaron Burr, Vice-President-elect of the United States, was in the chair, and the roll being called the Senators from sixteen States responded to their names. Senator Hillhouse, of Connecticut, administered the oath of office to Vice-President Burr and the business of the Senate proceeded.

Jefferson Enters the Senate

At 12 o'clock, high noon, President-elect Thomas Jefferson, attended by the heads of the departments, the marshal of the District of Columbia, and many other civil and military officers and gentlemen came into the Senate Chamber and took seats assigned them, President-elect Jefferson occupying the seat of the Vice-President. Vice-President Burr was seated to the right of President Jefferson, who arose and delivered his inaugural address, after the delivery of which the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall and the President then retired.

Conflicting Accounts of the Occasion

The occasion was favored with a beautiful day, as the sun shone brilliantly and the weather was mild. There has been much written and said concerning the traditional simplicity of Mr. Jefferson's inauguration, and especially regarding the manner in which he was escorted from his lodgings to the Capitol. It is not definitely known, neither can it be determined from the newspaper accounts nor from the biographies that have been written, just exactly what the facts are.

Three Different Statements

The following statements are those usually credited, but the reader must be left to his own conjecture as to which is the correct one. Jefferson's own writings make no mention of the matter:

"On this day President-elect Jefferson was escorted from his lodgings to the Capitol by a body of militia and a procession of citizens."—(A newspaper.)

Another of his biographers, in speaking of this event, states that "Mr. Jefferson was anxious that the ceremonies of his inauguration be as few and simple as practicable; that he was not permitted by his friends to go unattended to the

Senate Chamber to take the oath of office; that he walked in company with several friends from his lodgings to the Capitol unattended by any escort and returned in the same way."

Another, an eye-witness of this occasion, says: "His dress was of plain cloth, and he rode on horseback to the Capitol without a single guard or even a servant at his side, dismounted without assistance, and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades."

President Adams and Speaker Sedgewick Absent

Among the peculiar features of this inauguration it may be noted that President Adams and ex-Speaker Sedgewick of the House of Representatives were not present at the inaugural services held in the Senate. No reason is assigned except that President Adams was called from the city by sickness in his family. Morse says "Adams added his own little personal insult by driving out of Washington during the night in order to avoid the spectacle of the following day."

No Evening Ceremonies Recorded

It is said that after leaving the Senate Chamber President Jefferson returned to his lodgings instead of proceeding to the White House, or the Palace, as the President's house was then known. This may appear strange, as the Palace was then at the disposal of President Jefferson, having been vacated by President Adams.

No mention is made of any ceremonies in the evening, although it is generally believed that there were some public demonstrations held in the City of Washington in honor of the occasion.

Jefferson's Second Inaugural

1805, March 4. Either the reporter's art was yet unborn at the time of Jefferson's second inauguration or that occasion was quite devoid of notable incident. It is to be gathered from the few remarks in public prints and biographical sketches that Mr. Jefferson still sought to escape ostentatious display. Simplicity ruled. The journals of Congress contain no record of the proceedings.

This inauguration was the first that took place under the Constitutional amendment requiring the President and Vice-President to be voted for separately; electing Thomas Jefferson, President, and George Clinton, Vice-President.

Aaron Burr's Validictory

In the Senate chamber on March 2, 1805, Vice-President Burr took an affectionate leave of the Senate, delivering an address of some length; whereupon the Senate chose a President *pro tempore* in the person of Hon. Joseph Anderson, and the secretary waited upon the President of the United States and informed him of these proceedings. The second session of the Eighth Congress having closed at 12 o'clock Monday, March 4, 1805, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, was again inducted into office in the Senate chamber in the presence of the members of the Senate and members of the late House of Representatives, and a large concourse of citizens.

Chief Justice Marshall Again Officiates

After delivering his inaugural address, Chief Justice Marshall administered to him the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution; and the oath was in like manner administered to George Clinton, Vice-President-elect of the United States, after which the President and Vice-President retired.

The Inauguration of James Madison

1809, March 4. Madison was Jefferson's political heir, but he did not inherit Jefferson's aversion to hearing the eagle scream; at any rate the bird of freedom made Washington a lively town that fine Saturday in March, when Mr. Madison, in his American-made suit of clothes, took the oath that made him President Madison.

The weather was pleasant, and the day, from its commencement to its close, was marked by the liveliest demonstrations of joy. It appeared as if the people, actuated by a general and spontaneous impulse, determined to manifest in the strongest manner the interest excited by this great event, and their conviction of the close connection between it and their happiness. For many days before citizens from near and distant States had been pouring into the city, until its capacity for accommodation was strained to the utmost.

Festivities Begin at Dawn

The dawn of the day was announced by a Federal salute from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton, and at an early hour the volunteer corps of the militia began to assemble. Such was the interest manifested in the occasion that the whole of the House of Representatives was filled to overflowing several hours before noon, and it was estimated that the number of persons unable to gain admittance to the Capitol exceeded ten thousand.

The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senators, according to previous arrangements, were placed next to the Chair; the late President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, on the right of the Chair; the foreign ministers and other public officials were seated according to a prepared order of the Senate. Ex-President Jefferson reached the Capitol at 12 o'clock M.

Madison's American-made Clothing

President-elect Madison left his house (now 1518 H street N. W., now occupied by the Cosmos Club) under an escort of volunteer cavalry. The procession reached the Capitol at 12 o'clock, and the President-elect entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, attended by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General. They were introduced by a committee of the Senate. The clothes worn by Mr. Madison were of cloth of American manufacture, made of the wool of merinoes raised in this country, the suit having been presented to him by Colonel Humphreys and Chancellor Livingston.

When quiet was restored, Mr. Milledge, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, left the presiding officer's chair and conducted Mr. Madison to it, seating himself on the right. Mr. Madison then arose and delivered his inaugural address.

The Militia Reviewed

At the conclusion of the address the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall. While the President was retiring from the Hall two rounds of minute guns were fired. On leaving the Capitol nine companies of volunteer militia of the District, in full uniform, were drawn up in line and passed in review before him; after which he entered his carriage and was escorted home in the same way he came.

The First Inaugural Ball

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Jefferson among the number, immediately waited upon him. Many of the company, after calling on the President, waited on Mr. Jefferson to take a last farewell before his departure.

In the evening there was a grand inaugural ball at Long's Hotel, the most brilliant and by far the largest in Washington, at which the late President Jefferson and President Madison and foreign ministers were present.

1813, March 4—James Madison, having been re-elected President, went direct from the White House to the Capitol to be inaugurated. He was escorted by volunteer cavalry of the District of Columbia and at the Capitol grounds was received by volunteer infantry of the District of Columbia, Georgetown and Alexandria. The oath of office was again administered by Chief Justice Marshall. The militia escorted the President back to the White House. Again an assembly and ball was held in the evening at Davis' Hotel, at Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, now the Metropolitan Hotel.

1817, March 4—Peace had been restored and the country was in prosperous condition when the time came for the inauguration of James Monroe. At 11.30 James Monroe and the Vice-President-elect, David D. Tompkins, left for the Capitol from their headquarters attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback. They were received at the Capitol ground by the Marine Corps and by Georgetown and Alexandria militia. They entered the Hall of the House of Representatives shortly before noon, where they were joined by President Madison and the judges of the Supreme Court.

As Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath to Mr. Monroe salutes were fired by artillery at the Navy Yard and at Fort Warburton.

The Executive Mansion having been burned by British soldiers on August 15, 1814, the "Octagon House" at New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street, northwest, was being used. To this house, which is still standing, President Monroe was escorted by the militia. In the afternoon a public reception was held and in the evening an inaugural ball was held at Davis' Hotel, which was attended by President and Mrs. Monroe and by ex-President and Mrs. Madison. Contemporary accounts state that 8000 persons attended the ball.

1821, March 5—James Monroe having been re-elected President and the 4th of March falling on Sunday for the first time in an inauguration year since the establishment of the Republic, Monroe's second inaugural was held on Monday, March 5. No question appears to have arisen as to a possible hiatus in office between noon on March 4 and noon on March 5 and when Mr. Monroe told the Congressional Committee which waited on him to inform him of his reelection that he would take the oath on March 5, no objection was made, or at least none is recorded.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Marshall, after which President Monroe delivered his inaugural address. The Marine Band played on the entrance and exit of the President, thus establishing a precedent which has been followed since.

1825, March 4—The inauguration of John Quincy Adams, the second President to be chosen by the House of Representatives and the only son of a President ever to hold the office, was attended by a larger military display than that of any of his predecessors. The ceremonies occurred in the Hall of the House of Representatives, now Statuary Hall. The venerable John Adams, second President, was present. General Jackson, the defeated candidate, attended the ceremonies and congratulated Mr. Adams. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath.

After the ceremonies Mr. Adams was escorted to his residence at 1333 F Street, where, in the afternoon, he received his friends. In the evening there was a ball at Kernan's Theater, now the President Theater, on Pennsylvania Avenue near Eleventh Street, which was attended by President and Mrs. Adams. The White House had been restored and President and Mrs. Adams moved into it at once.

1829, March 4—The inauguration of Andrew Jackson was marked by many striking incidents. John Quincy Adams and his friends decided not to participate in the ceremonies. The retiring President was taking a horseback ride when the booming of cannon informed him that his successor had taken the oath of office. The only uniformed light infantry company in Washington refused to offer its services as escort to Jackson, whereupon a company of Revolutionary veterans, officers and privates, was formed for the purpose.

When this escort called at Gadsby's Hotel for General Jackson one of the veterans delivered a short address to General Jackson on behalf of his comrades. When he arrived at the Capitol General Jackson, in the presence of Congress, replied to this address.

The inaugural party then proceeded to the East Portico of the Capitol, where, facing a large crowd, General Jackson read his inaugural address, after which he took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Marshall.

This was the first occasion on which the ceremonies were conducted on the east front of the Capitol and set a precedent which has been followed ever since except in cases of extremely bad weather.

The enthusiastic crowd tried to rush the platform after Jackson had taken the oath but were held back by a heavy ship's cable which had been stretched around the platform. The crowd succeeded in getting into the White House after Jackson reached it and furniture, glassware and draperies were ruined as a result. Jackson entertained a few friends at dinner but there was no inaugural ball.

1833, March 4—Jackson's second inaugural was extremely simple. There was no parade but a large crowd gathered at the Capitol for the ceremonies. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath. In the evening an inaugural ball was held at Central Masonic Hall on Pennsylvania Avenue.

This was the last occasion on which Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office to a President. He administered the oath twice to Thomas Jefferson, twice to James Madison, twice to James Monroe, once to John Quincy Adams, and twice to Andrew Jackson, thus ad-

ministering the oath to six different Presidents on nine different occasions covering a period of thirty-two years.

1837, March 4—The inauguration of Martin Van Buren marked the first occasion in the history of the American Republic that an American born citizen became President. The preceding Presidents had all been born before the Revolution and had, therefore, been born British subjects.

When the Vice-President had been sworn in the party proceeded to the east portico, where the oath was administered by Chief Justice Taney, after Van Buren had delivered his inaugural address. Records of the occasion state that the crowd was enthusiastic and surged into the White House when the new President entered it. In the evening there were two inaugural balls, the President and Mrs. Van Buren attending the one held at Carusi's on Pennsylvania Avenue, later Kernan's and now the President Theater.

1841, March 4—The inauguration of William Henry Harrison—called "Tippecanoe" because of his victory at the battle of Tippecanoe, followed an exciting campaign and consequently attracted wide attention. General Harrison declined to drive to the Capitol in a fine carriage offered by Whig friends in Baltimore and chose to ride a white horse. He refused to wear an overcoat, although the day was cold, and rode bareheaded most of the way. He was escorted by militia companies and by a number of political organizations, accompanied by floats on which were log cabins, cider barrels, raccoon skins and other symbols of the recent campaign.

Following the taking of the oath by Vice-President Tyler, President-elect Harrison entered the chamber and took his seat in front of the secretaries' desks, just as the President-elect does today. At 12.20 a procession was formed and marched out of the Senate chamber to the east front of the Capitol, where Chief Justice Taney administered the oath and where General Harrison delivered his inaugural address.

The parade then reformed and escorted General Harrison to the White House. There were three inaugural balls in the evening and General Harrison paid short visits to each of them. Newspaper reports of the day state that tickets to the inaugural balls sold for as high as ten dollars each for gentlemen, the ladies being invited guests.

1841—On April 4, one month after his inauguration, President Harrison died in the White House.

Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; John Bell, Secretary of War; John J. Crittenden, Attorney General, and Francis Granger, Postmaster General, at that period comprising the entire Cabinet, immediately signed a message to Vice-President Tyler and sent it by courier to Williamsburg, Va., Mr. Tyler's home, notifying him of General Harrison's death.

1841, April 6—Mr. Tyler arrived in Washington at 5 o'clock in the morning and went to Brown's Hotel. At noon, in the presence of the heads of departments, Mr. Tyler, at Brown's Hotel, took the oath of office. The oath was administered by William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

1845—From the inauguration of James K. Polk on March 4 down to the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on March 4, 1861, the inaugurals were without special distinction except for the gradual increase in the size of the military escorts. The usual program was followed, with the retiring President riding to the Capitol with the President-elect; the two of them attending the ceremonies in the Senate incident to the swearing in of the Vice-President and then going to the east front of the Capitol where the Presidents were sworn in and where they delivered their inaugural addresses.

1849—March 4 falling on Sunday, Zachary Taylor took the oath on Monday, March 5.

On July 9 President Taylor died in Washington.

On July 10, without any public ceremony, Millard Fillmore, Vice-President, was sworn in as President of the United States in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of both Houses of Congress and department heads. William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, administered the oath.

1853—On March 4 Franklin Pierce took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address at the Capitol with the usual ceremonies. There was a parade but no ball.

1857, March 4—The usual procedure marked the inauguration of James Buchanan. The crowd was so great that a temporary building had to be erected next to the City Hall for the inaugural ball.

1861—The inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on March 4 was the most notable since that of George Washington. War clouds were gathering and feeling was intense. Lincoln left his home at Springfield, Illinois, on February 11, having arranged to stop at Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities on his way to Washington. Demonstrations occurred at all points along the route. The party reached Washington on February 23 and Lincoln established headquarters at the old Willard Hotel at Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

On March 4 President Buchanan went early to the Capitol to sign bills before the close of Congress, but shortly before noon returned to the Willard Hotel to call for Lincoln.

For the first time in the history of the United States a military escort was provided for a President on inauguration day which was really a guard and not simply an honorary escort. The carriage in which Lincoln and Buchanan rode to the Capitol was preceded by a company of infantry, with double files of cavalry on either side and followed by another company of infantry, all fully armed. Riflemen had been placed on the buildings along the line of march. The steps of the Capitol were guarded by infantry.

Following the ceremonies in the Senate the party went to the east front of the Capitol where Chief Justice Taney administered the oath to Lincoln and where the new President delivered his inaugural address. Lincoln was introduced to the enormous crowd by Senator Baker of Oregon.

At the conclusion of his address, President Lincoln kissed thirty-four ladies, each representing a state of the Union. There was an inaugural ball, but the President did not attend it.

1865—March 4 was marked by stormy weather. President Lincoln went to the Capitol to sign bills and at noon went to the Senate chamber to attend the swearing in of Vice-President Andrew Johnson. Afterward he went to the east front of the Capitol, took the oath and delivered his second inaugural address. He was escorted back to the White House by a military procession.

1865—On the evening of April 14 President Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theater on Tenth Street.

April 15—President Lincoln died at 7.22 a. m.

April 15—Vice-President Johnson took the oath of office in his rooms at the Kirkwood Hotel, Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, at 11 a. m., Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court officiating.

1869—In spite of the heavy rain that fell on March 4, the first inauguration of President Ulysses S. Grant was marked by the most impressive military and civic parade held up to that time. The usual proceedings occurred in the Senate and General Grant took the oath and delivered his address at the east front of the Capitol. His father, Jesse Grant, attended the ceremonies. An inaugural ball was held in the south wing of the Treasury building, which President and Mrs. Grant attended.

1873—March 4, the date of Grant's second inaugural, was marked by intense cold and a raging storm. A feature of this and subsequent inaugurals was the calling for the President at the White House by a Congressional committee to escort him to the Capitol. Another immense parade had been organized.

The usual proceedings at the Capitol were followed and Chief Justice Chase administered the oath to President Grant. The inaugural ball was held in a temporary building without heating apparatus and the entire party was compelled to stop dancing at midnight.

1877—March 4 fell on Sunday for the third time since the adoption of the Constitution. Rutherford B. Hayes was sworn in secretly in the Red Room of the White House at 7 o'clock on March 3. Chief Justice Waite of the Supreme Court administered the oath in the presence of President Grant and a few others.

On Monday, March 5, the inaugural ceremonies were held. The usual procedure was followed, General Grant riding to the Capitol with the President-elect. Chief Justice Waite again administered the oath and President Hayes delivered his address at the east front of the Capitol. A small military escort accompanied President Hayes back to the White House. There was no parade and a torchlight procession took the place of a ball at night.

1881—In spite of a snow storm on March 4, the parade for the inauguration of James A. Garfield was the greatest since 1865. The usual ceremonies over, President Garfield having been sworn in on the east portico of the Capitol by Chief Justice Waite and having delivered his address, the gigantic parade followed him down Pennsylvania Avenue and was reviewed by the new President from a stand in front of the White House.

This established the precedent for the review of the parade by a new President from a stand in front of the White House, a precedent that has been followed ever since. General and Mrs. Garfield attended the inaugural ball in the newly built Smithsonian Institution.

1881—On July 2 President Garfield was shot in the old Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

September 19—General Garfield died at Long Branch, N. Y.

September 20, at 2 a. m., Vice-President Chester A. Arthur took the oath of office as President at his home, 123 Lexington Avenue, New York City. The oath was administered by Judge J. R. Brady of the Supreme Court of New York. Among those present at the ceremony were Elihu Root, later Secretary of War, Secretary of State and United States Senator from New York.

September 21—President Arthur joined the funeral train bringing the remains of General Garfield to Washington, arriving in Washington that afternoon.

September 22—At noon President Arthur went to the Capitol, where he was met in the Vice-President's room by Chief Justice Waite and Justices Harlan and Matthews of the Supreme Court. With his hand on a Bible, President Arthur again took the oath, it being administered by Chief Justice Waite.

1885—On March 4 the first inauguration of Grover Cleveland was held. It was marked by a great parade. President Arthur, who had gone to the Capitol early, joined the President-elect in the Senate chamber. Chief Justice Waite administered the oath on the east portico and after Cleveland's inaugural address the new President was escorted down Pennsylvania Avenue by the biggest and longest inaugural parade thus far held.

For the first time the inaugural ball was held in the Pension Office, where all subsequent official inaugural balls were held until abolished by President-elect Wilson in 1913. The

President attended the ball on this occasion.

1889—March 4 was marred by a cold rain that upset elaborate plans for a parade in honor of the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison. The usual proceedings marked the ceremonies at the Capitol. In spite of the storm, President Harrison, after the oath had been administered to him on the platform outside the Capitol by Chief Justice Fuller, refused to return to the Senate to deliver his address. President Harrison, however, said he would take a wetting with the rest and delivered his address in the driving rain.

Undaunted by the weather, the parade was formed and marched until darkness. The inaugural ball was held in the Pension Office and was attended by the President.

1893—On March 4 occurred Cleveland's second inauguration. A blizzard was raging as the President-elect went to the White House, whence he was driven to the Capitol accompanied by President Harrison. Disregarding the weather, President Cleveland delivered his address in the open on the east portico. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller with the same Bible Cleveland had used in his first inauguration—a Bible given to him by his mother when he was a young man. The bad weather marred another gigantic parade. The inaugural ball was attended by President and Mrs. Cleveland.

1897—On March 4, President-elect William McKinley followed the now-established precedent, and went to the White House in the morning, ready for the inaugural. Escorted by President Cleveland, he drove through the soft sunshine to the Capitol, was duly sworn in by Chief Justice Fuller and delivered his address on the east portico. There was a big parade and the inaugural ball was attended by the President and Mrs. McKinley.

1901—March 4 was another beautiful day. After Theodore Roosevelt had been sworn in as Vice-President, McKinley took the oath of office for the second time on the east portico of the Capitol, Chief Justice Fuller administering it. Another parade and ball made the second McKinley inaugural much like the first.

1901—On September 6, at 4 p. m., William McKinley was shot while on a visit to the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., and died on September 14, at 2:15 a. m.

On September 14, at 3:30 p. m., Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President in the library of the residence of Ansley Wilcox, in Buffalo. He had rushed from a hunting trip in Canada on receipt of the news of the shooting of President McKinley. The oath was administered by Judge John R. Hazen of the United States District Court. Several members of the Cabinet and several Senators witnessed the ceremony.

1905—On March 4, with fine weather, Roosevelt's second inaugural occurred. The parade was one of unusual variety and interest and the ball was a brilliant affair, attended by President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks. Roosevelt took the oath on the eastern portico of the Capitol, Chief Justice Fuller officiating, and there delivered his address.

1909—Another blizzard appeared on March 4 for the inauguration of William Howard Taft. Theodore Roosevelt rode to the Capitol with his successor, but left direct for a train after Chief Justice Fuller had administered the oath and President Taft had delivered his inaugural.

Because of the advanced age of Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Taft took the oath in the Senate Chamber, not wishing to expose the venerable jurist to the blizzard outside. The weather cleared and the parade was carried out according to schedule. For the first time the wife of a President rode to and from the Capitol with him, Mrs. Taft setting a precedent which has since been followed.

Continued on page 96

What Becomes of Our Ex-Presidents?

Various Forms of Useful Work Marked Close of Careers of Many of the Nation's Retired Chief Executives

By Edmond S. Meany

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RESIDENT COOLIDGE'S retirement from office will lead many thoughtful Americans to ponder on what the coming years may hold for him. In doing so it will be natural to reflect on the experiences of his predecessors. The years of the Presidents of the United States after retirement have been spent quietly in most cases; although a number of noteworthy exceptions must be made to this statement.

Washington resumed his work at his beloved Mount Vernon estate until July 3, 1798, when he reluctantly accepted command of the new army to participate in the threatened war with France. In the midst of such preparations he passed on in December, 1799.

John Adams devoted most of his last quarter of a century to literary work, although he accepted election as a delegate to the convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Jefferson, Madison and Monroe

Jefferson's years after retirement were saddened by financial embarrassments, but he worked almost incessantly for the promotion of education in Virginia, and especially for the State University of Virginia, of which he is revered as the "Father."

Madison spent his last nineteen years in tranquillity among his books and friends. With his close associates, Jefferson and Monroe, he served as a regent of the University of Virginia.

Monroe spent part of his retired years at his home, Oak Hill, Va., and part of it in New York. He declined a nomination on the Presidential electoral ticket on the ground that a former President should not be a party leader. He did, however, serve as a local magistrate and as a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia.

John Quincy Adams Served in Congress

John Quincy Adams survived his term as President nearly nineteen years and served valiantly in Congress from 1831 until 1848.

The strenuous life of Andrew Jackson, before and during his Presidency, earned for him a quiet life at "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn.

Van Buren, during the more than twenty years after his term as President, remained in political life, and during the "Barnburner" and "Free Soil" campaign of 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for another term as President.

The Shortest Service in White House

William Henry Harrison's one month as President is the shortest term in the history of the United States. His successor, John Tyler, completed the term, and for sixteen years thereafter the latter's greatest activity was in connection with efforts to avert the Civil War. When those efforts

failed he became a member of the provisional Congress of the Confederacy. He was also elected to the permanent Congress of the Confederacy.

Polk had practically no life in retirement, and Taylor passed on in office. Fillmore's span after the Presidency was, next to that of John Adams, the longest in the country's history, twenty-one years and five days. During those years he made two trips to Europe, where he was cordially welcomed. He ran for the Presidency again in 1856 on the ticket of the American Party, carrying only the State of Maryland. As the first citizen of Buffalo, he was frequently called upon to officiate on public occasions.

Pierce and Johnson Continued in Politics

Pierce spent his twelve years after the Presidency by traveling in Europe for three years and then by advocating the support of the Union cause as the Civil War opened.

Buchanan spent a quiet retirement at his Pennsylvania home, "Wheatland."

Lincoln was assassinated. Johnson, who completed the term, remained actively in politics. He failed in his first efforts to secure election to the United States Senate and to Congress, but in 1875 he was elected to the Senate and passed on shortly thereafter.

Grant and Hayes Led Active Lives

Grant made great use of his eight years after the end of his second term, his achievements including his famous tour around the world, his participation in the "Last Spike" ceremonies of the Northern Pacific Railroad in September, 1883, and the writing of his two volumes of "Memoirs." The efforts of the "Stalwarts" to renominate him for the Presidency in 1880 drew him again into politics. He aided in Garfield's election.

Hayes lived nearly twelve years after his one term. At his home in Fremont, Ohio, he gave himself to service for military, educational and charitable reforms and organizations. He received honorary degrees from universities and praise from South and North for his efforts toward peace and the general betterment.

Garfield was assassinated and Arthur, after completing the term, spent his remaining two years quietly at his home in New York City.

Cleveland at Princeton

During the four years between his two terms, Cleveland resumed the practice of law in New York and enjoyed the national leadership of the Democratic Party. At the end of his second term there remained for him a little more than eleven years. Most of this he gave to Princeton University in his native State of New Jersey. He lectured and took part in many academic functions.

Benjamin Harrison, after March 4, 1893, resumed his

vocation as a lawyer in Indianapolis, but gave much of his time to two avocations—work for the Presbyterian Church and the authorship of a series of magazine articles which were collected into a book entitled "This Country of Ours," published first in 1897.

Roosevelt's Many Activities

McKinley was assassinated and was succeeded by Roosevelt. After March 4, 1909, President Roosevelt entered upon the strenuous period of nearly ten years which remained and which were filled with characteristic activities. One of the chief events of this period was his candidacy on the Progressive Party ticket for a "third cup of coffee," as he called it. He served as special American Ambassador for the funeral of King Edward VII in 1910. He hunted wild game in Africa in 1909-1910; visited South America in 1913; explored in Brazil in 1914; lectured before the Royal Geographical Society, London, in 1914; experienced two libel suits; served as contributing editor of the Outlook, 1904-1914, and offered to raise an army division to serve in the World War in 1917.

The Great Career of Taft

No former President has given more important or more dignified service to the country, after retiring from the Presidency, than has William Howard Taft. In the year of his retirement, 1913, he became Kent Professor of Law at Yale University and continued in that work until he became Chief Justice of the United States on June 30, 1921. He is still serving in that exalted position. He is the author of a number of works on law, government and history, and has rendered conspicuous service as president of the American Bar Association, 1913; of the American Academy of Jurisprudence, 1914, and of the League to Enforce Peace, and as Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, 1923.

Wilson Continued to Work for Peace

Although President Wilson, retiring from his second term on March 4, 1921, had remaining nearly three years, he was unable to enter actively into any line of work. Through individuals and delegations who visited at his home in Washington, D. C., however, he continued to advocate measures for world peace.

President Harding passed on in office. President Coolidge has just retired. He has said that he is going to Vermont to "whittle for a year." He is in robust health and he will carry into his period of retirement the unanimous hope of Americans that he may enjoy long years of worth-while service in some field of his own choosing.

Birthplaces of Presidents

In addition to the periods of retirement in the years of the Presidents, there are a number of other facts worth recalling at such a time. The frequent migration of American citizens from one State to another is shown by the fact that twelve of the Presidents were elected while citizens of States other than those of their birth. That list includes Jackson, William H. Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland,

Wilson, Coolidge and Hoover. One interesting phase of such migrations involves two States. North Carolina has had three of her native sons—Jackson, Polk and Johnson—in the Presidency, but all three of them were citizens of Tennessee when they attained the office. North Carolina had no citizen chosen for the Presidency and Tennessee had no native son so chosen.

Hoover the First Far Westerner

Hoover is the first one chosen from any State west of the Mississippi and this applies both as to birth (Iowa) and as to citizenship (California), and it is further significant that the new Vice-President also represents the West.

If one divides the States east of the Mississippi into groups called New England, Middle States and Southern States, one finds that the middle group furnished seventeen citizens for the Presidency, the Southern States eight, and New England five. As to nativity, the figures are: Middle States, twelve; Southern States, twelve, and New England, five.

Virginia and Ohio Lead in Native Sons

Virginia has had the largest number of native sons (eight) in the Presidency. Five of these—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler—were citizens of the same State when they attained the office. The other three had become citizens of other States: William Henry Harrison, Ohio; Zachary Taylor, Louisiana, and Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.

Ohio had seven Presidents—Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft and Harding—born within her borders, two of whom had migrated to other States—Grant to Illinois and Benjamin Harrison to Indiana. The two Harrisons show the "westward movement," one from Virginia to Ohio and the other from Ohio to Indiana.

New York Furnishes Five

New York has had five citizens in the Presidency. Three—Van Buren, Fillmore and Roosevelt—were born in that State, while Arthur had come from Vermont and Cleveland from New Jersey. The last-named State has thus contributed one native son and another adopted son.

Coolidge, by having moved from his native State of Vermont to Massachusetts, gave the latter State its third citizen President. John and John Quincy Adams were both native sons and citizens.

Illinois Adopted Sons

The two Presidents from Illinois were both adopted sons, Lincoln from Kentucky and Grant from Ohio.

New Hampshire and Pennsylvania each had one native son—Pierce and Buchanan, respectively—chosen while each was also a citizen of the State of his birth.

Louisiana had one citizen President, Taylor, and Indiana one, Benjamin Harrison, but each of them was born in another State, as mentioned above, as was also the case of Tennessee's three citizens.

Chester A. Arthur was so much identified with New York that it is seldom recalled that he was born in Vermont, the same State that gave to the country's service Calvin Coolidge.—See 2, page 96.

Inaugural Addresses 1929

President Hoover's Statement to the American Public



Y COUNTRYMEN: This occasion is not alone the administration of the most sacred oath which can be assumed by an American citizen. It is a dedication and consecration under God to the highest office in service of our people. I assume this trust in the humility of knowledge that only through the guidance of Almighty Providence can I hope to discharge its ever increasing burdens.

It is in keeping with tradition throughout our history that I should express simply and directly the opinions which I hold concerning some of the matters of present importance.

Our Progress

If we survey the situation of our nation both at home and abroad, we find many satisfactions; we find some causes for concern. We have emerged from the losses of the Great War and the reconstruction following it with increased virility and strength. From this strength we have contributed to the recovery and progress of the world. What America has done has given renewed hope and courage to all who have faith in government by the people. In the large view, we have reached a higher degree of comfort and security than ever existed before in the history of the world. Through liberation from wide-spread poverty we have reached a higher degree of individual freedom than ever before. The devotion to and concern for our institutions are deep and sincere. We are steadily building a new race—a new civilization great in its own attainments. The influence and high purposes of our nation are respected among the peoples of the world. We aspire to distinction in the world, but to a distinction based upon confidence in our sense of justice as well as our accomplishments within our own borders and in our own lives. For wise guidance in this great period of recovery the nation is deeply indebted to Calvin Coolidge.

But all this majestic advance should not obscure the constant dangers from which self-government must be safeguarded. The strong man must at all times be alert to the attack of insidious disease.

The Failure of Our System of Criminal Justice

The most malign of all these dangers today is disregard and disobedience of law. Crime is increasing. Confidence in rigid and speedy justice is decreasing. I am not prepared to believe that this indicates any decay in the moral fibre of the American people. I am not prepared to believe that it indicates an impotence of the Federal Government to enforce its laws.

It is only in part due to the additional burdens imposed upon our judicial system by the 18th Amendment. The problem is much wider than that. Many influences had increasingly complicated and weakened our law enforcement

organization long before the adoption of the 18th Amendment.

To re-establish the vigor and effectiveness of law enforcement we must critically consider the entire federal machinery of justice, the redistribution of its functions, the simplification of its procedure, the provision of additional special tribunals, the better selection of juries, and the more effective organization of our agencies of investigation and prosecution that justice may be sure and that it may be swift. While the authority of the Federal government extends to but part of our vast system of national, state and local justice, yet the standards which the Federal Government establishes have the most profound influence upon the whole structure.

Reforms Needed

We are fortunate in the ability and integrity of our Federal Judges and attorneys. But the system which these officers are called upon to administer is in many respects ill-adapted to present day conditions. Its intricate and involved rules of procedure have become the refuge of both big and little criminals. There is a belief abroad that by invoking technicalities, subterfuge and delay the ends of justice may be thwarted by those who can pay the cost.

Reform, reorganization and strengthening of our whole judicial and enforcement system both in civil and criminal sides have been advocated for years by statesmen, judges, and bar associations. First steps toward that end should not longer be delayed. Rigid and expeditious justice is the first safeguard of freedom, the basis of all ordered liberty, the vital force of progress. It must not come to be in our republic that it can be defeated by the indifference of the citizen, by exploitation of the delays and entanglements of the law, or by combinations of criminals. Justice must not fail because the agencies of enforcement are either delinquent or inefficiently organized. To consider these evils, to find their remedy, is the most sore necessity of our times.

Enforcement of The 18th Amendment

Of the undoubted abuses which have grown up under the 18th Amendment, part are due to the causes I have just mentioned; but part are due to the failure of some states to accept their share of responsibility for concurrent enforcement and to the failure of many state and local officials to accept the obligation under their oath of office zealously to enforce the laws. With the failures from these many causes has come a dangerous expansion in the criminal elements who have found enlarged opportunities in dealing in illegal liquor.

But a large responsibility rests directly upon our citizens. There would be little traffic in illegal liquor if only criminals patronized it. We must awake to the fact that this patronage from large numbers of law-abiding citizens is supplying the rewards and stimulating crime.

Moral Support of Citizens

I have been selected by you to execute and enforce the laws of the country. I propose to do so to the extent of my own abilities, but the measure of success that the Government shall attain will depend upon the moral support which you, as citizens, extend. The duty of citizens to support the laws of the land is co-equal with the duty of their government to enforce the laws which exist. No greater national service can be given by men and women of good will—who, I know, are not unmindful of the responsibilities of citizenship—than that they should, by their example, assist in stamping out crime and outlawry by refusing participation in and condemning all transactions with illegal liquor. Our whole system of self-government will crumble either if officials elect what laws they will enforce or citizens elect what laws they will support. The worst evil of disregard for some law is that it destroys respect for all law. For our citizens to patronize the violation of a particular law on the ground that they are opposed to it is destructive of the very basis of all that protection of life, of homes and property which they rightly claim under other laws. If citizens do not like a law, their duty as honest men and women is to discourage its violation; their right is openly to work for its repeal.

To those of criminal mind there can be no appeal but vigorous enforcement of the law. Fortunately they are but a small percentage of our people. Their activities must be stopped.

A National Investigation

I propose to appoint a national commission for a searching investigation of the whole structure of our Federal system of jurisprudence, to include the method of enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the causes of abuse under it. Its purpose will be to make such recommendations for re-organization of the administration of Federal laws and court procedure as may be found desirable. In the meantime it is essential that a large part of the enforcement activities be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice as a beginning of more effective organization.

The Relation of Government to Business

The election has again confirmed the determination of the American people that regulation of private enterprise and not Government ownership or operation is the course rightly to be pursued in our relation to business. In recent years we have established a differentiation in the whole method of business regulation between the industries which produce and distribute commodities on the one hand, and public utilities on the other. In the former, our laws insist upon effective competition; in the latter, because we substantially confer a monopoly by limiting competition, we must regulate their services and rates. The rigid enforcement of the laws applicable to both groups is the very base of equal opportunity and freedom from domination for all our people, and it is just as essential for the stability and prosperity of business itself as for the protection of the public at large. Such regulation should be extended by the Federal Government within the limitations of the constitution and only when the in-

dividual States are without power to protect their citizens through their own authority. On the other hand, we should be fearless when the authority rests only in the Federal Government.

Cooperation by The Government

The larger purpose of our economic thought should be to establish more firmly stability and security of business and employment and thereby remove poverty still further from our borders. Our people have in recent years developed a new found capacity for cooperation among themselves to effect high purposes in public welfare. It is an advance toward the highest conception of self-government. Self-government does not and should not imply the use of political agencies alone. Progress is born of cooperation in the community—not from governmental restraints. The Government should assist and encourage these movements of collective self-help by itself co-operating with them. Business has by cooperation made great progress in the advancement of service, in stability, in regularity of employment and in the correction of its own abuses. Such progress, however, can continue only so long as business manifests its respect for law.

There is an equally important field of cooperation by the Federal Government with the multitude of agencies, state, municipal and private, in the systematic development of those processes which directly affect public health, recreation, education and the home. We have need further to perfect the means by which Government can be adapted to human service.

Education

Although education is primarily a responsibility of the States and local communities, and rightly so, yet the nation as a whole is vitally concerned in its development everywhere to the highest standards and to complete universality. Self-government can succeed only through an instructed electorate. Our objective is not simply to overcome illiteracy. The nation has marched far beyond that. The more complex the problems of the nation become, the greater is the need for more and more advanced instruction. Moreover, as our numbers increase and as our life expands with science and invention, we must discover more and more leaders for every walk of life. We cannot hope to succeed in directing this increasingly complex civilization unless we can draw all the talent of leadership from the whole people. One civilization after another has been wrecked upon the attempt to secure sufficient leadership from a single group or class. If we would prevent the growth of class distinctions and would constantly refresh our leadership with the ideals of our people, we must draw constantly from the general mass. The full opportunity for every boy and girl to rise through the selective processes of education can alone secure to us this leadership.

Public Health

In public health the discoveries of science have opened a new era. Many sections of our country and many groups of our citizens suffer from diseases the eradication of which are mere matters of administration and moderate expenditure. Public health service should be as fully organized and as universally incorporated into our governmental system as is

public education. The returns are a thousand fold in economic benefits, and infinitely more in reduction of suffering and promotion of human happiness.

World Peace

The United States fully accepts the profound truth that our own progress, prosperity and peace are interlocked with the progress, prosperity and peace of all humanity. The whole world is at peace. The dangers to a continuation of this peace today are largely the fear and suspicion which still haunt the world. No suspicion or fear can be rightly directed toward our country.

Those who have a true understanding of America know that we have no desire for territorial expansion, for economic or other domination of other peoples. Such purposes are repugnant to our ideals of human freedom. Our form of government is ill adapted to the responsibilities which inevitably follow permanent limitation of the independence of other peoples. Superficial observers seem to find no destiny for our abounding increase in population, in wealth and power except that of imperialism. They fail to see that the American people are engrossed in the building for themselves of a new economic system, a new social system, a new political system—all of which are characterized by aspirations of freedom of opportunity and thereby are the negation of imperialism. They fail to realize that because of our abounding prosperity our youth are pressing more and more into our institutions of learning; that our people are seeking a larger vision through art, literature, science and travel; that they are moving toward stronger moral and spiritual life—that from these things our sympathies are broadening beyond the bounds of our nation and race toward their true expression in a real brotherhood of man. They fail to see that the idealism of America will lead it to no narrow or selfish channel, but inspire it to do its full share as a nation toward the advancement of civilization. It will do that not by mere declaration but by taking a practical part in supporting all useful international undertakings. We not only desire peace with the world, but to see peace maintained throughout the world. We wish to advance the reign of justice and reason toward the extinction of force.

The Renunciation of War Treaties

The recent treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy sets an advanced standard in our conception of the relations of nations. Its acceptance should pave the way to greater limitation of armament, the offer of which we sincerely extend to the world. But its full realization also implies a greater and greater perfection in the instrumentalities for pacific settlement of controversies between nations. In the creation and use of these instrumentalities we should support every sound method of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement. American statesmen were among the first to propose and they have constantly urged upon the world, the establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of controversies of a justiciable character. The Permanent Court of International Justice in its major purpose is thus peculiarly identified with American ideals and with American statesmanship. No more potent instrumentality for this purpose has ever been conceived and no other is practicable of establishment. The reservations placed upon our adherence should not be misinterpreted. The United

States seeks by these reservations no special privilege or advantage but only to clarify our relation to advisory opinions and other matters which are subsidiary to the major purpose of the Court. The way should, and I believe will, be found by which we may take our proper place in a movement so fundamental to the progress of peace.

Our people have determined that we should make no political engagements such as membership in the League of Nations, which may commit us in advance as a nation to become involved in the settlements of controversies between other countries. They adhere to the belief that the independence of America from such obligations increases its ability and availability for service in all fields of human progress.

Republics of the Western Hemisphere

I have lately returned from a journey among our sister Republics of the Western Hemisphere. I have received unbounded hospitality and courtesy as their expression of friendliness to our country. We are held by particular bonds of sympathy and common interest with them. They are each of them building a racial character and a culture which is an impressive contribution to human progress. We wish only for the maintenance of their independence, the growth of their stability and their prosperity. While we have had wars in the Western Hemisphere yet on the whole the record is in encouraging contrast with that of other parts of the world. Fortunately the new world is largely free from the inheritances of fear and distrust which have so troubled the Old World. We should keep it so.

It is impossible, my countrymen, to speak of peace without profound emotion. In thousands of homes in America, in millions of homes around the world, there are vacant chairs. It would be a shameful confession of our unworthiness if it should develop that we have abandoned the hope for which all these men died. Surely civilization is old enough, surely mankind is mature enough so that we ought in our own lifetime to find a way to permanent peace. Abroad, to west and east, are nations whose sons mingled their blood with the blood of our sons on the battlefields. Most of these nations have contributed to our race, to our culture, our knowledge and our progress. From one of them we derive our very language and from many of them much of the genius of our institutions. Their desire for peace is as deep and sincere as our own.

Peace can be contributed to by respect for our ability in defense. Peace can be promoted by the limitation of arms and by the creation of the instrumentalities for peaceful settlement of controversies. But it will become a reality only through self-restraint and active effort in friendliness and helpfulness. I covet for this administration a record of having further contributed to advance the cause of peace.

Party Responsibilities

In our form of Democracy the expression of the popular will can be effected only through the instrumentality of political parties. We maintain Party Government not to promote intolerant partisanship but because opportunity must be given for expression of the popular will, and organization provided for the execution of its mandates and for accountability of government to the people. It follows that the government both in the executive and the legislative branches must carry out in good faith the platforms upon which the

Party was entrusted with power. But the government is that of the whole people; the Party is the instrument through which policies are determined and men chosen to bring them into being. The animosities of elections should have no place in our government for government must concern itself alone with the common weal.

Special Session of the Congress

Action upon some of the proposals upon which the Republican Party was returned to power, particularly further agricultural relief and limited changes in the tariff, cannot in justice to our farmers, our labor and our manufacturers be postponed. I shall therefore request a special session of Congress for the consideration of these two questions. I shall deal with each of them upon the assembly of the Congress.

Other Mandates From the Election

It appears to me that the more important further mandates from the recent election were the maintenance of the integrity of the Constitution; the vigorous enforcement of the laws; the continuance of economy in public expenditure; the continued regulation of business to prevent domination in the community; the denial of ownership or operation of business by the government in competition with its citizens; the avoidance of policies which would involve us in the controversies of foreign nations; the more effective reorganization of the Departments of the Federal Government; the expansion of public works; and the promotion of welfare activities affecting education and the home.

American Ideals

These were the more tangible determinations of the election, but beyond them was the confidence and belief of the people that we would not neglect the support of the embedded ideals and aspirations of America. These ideals and aspirations are the touch-stones upon which the day to day administration and legislative acts of government must be tested. More than this, the government must, so far as lies within its proper powers, give leadership to the realization of these ideals and to the fruition of these aspirations. No one can adequately reduce these things of the spirit to phrases or to a catalogue of definitions. We do know what the attainments

of these ideals should be: The preservation of self-government and its full foundations in local government; the perfection of justice whether in economic or in social fields; the maintenance of ordered liberty; the denial of domination by any group or class; the building up and preservation of equality of opportunity; the stimulation of initiative and individuality; absolute integrity in public affairs; the choice of officials for fitness to office; the direction of economic progress toward prosperity and the further lessening of poverty; the freedom of public opinion; the sustaining of education and of the advancement of knowledge; the growth of religious spirit and the tolerance of all faiths; the strengthening of the home; the advancement of peace.

There is no short road to the realization of these aspirations. Ours is a progressive people, but with a determination that progress must be based upon the foundation of experience. Ill-considered remedies for our faults bring only penalties after them. But if we hold the faith of the men in our mighty past who created these ideals, we shall leave them heightened and strengthened for our children.

Conclusion

This is not the time and place for extended discussion. The questions before our country are problems of progress to higher standards; they are not the problems of degeneration. They demand thought and they serve to quicken the conscience and enlist our sense of responsibility for their settlement. And that responsibility rests upon you, my countrymen, as much as upon those of us who have been selected for office.

Ours is a land rich in resources; stimulating in its glorious beauty; filled with millions of happy homes; blessed with comfort and opportunity. In no nation are the institutions of progress more advanced. In no nation are the fruits of accomplishment more secure. In no nation is the government more worthy of respect. No country is more loved by its people. I have an abiding faith in their capacity, integrity and high purpose. I have no fears for the future of our country. It is bright with hope.

In the presence of my countrymen, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, knowing what the task means and the responsibility which it involves, I beg your tolerance, your aid and your co-operation. I ask the help of Almighty God in this service to my country to which you have called me.

Vice-President Curtis Addresses the Senate



ENATORS: The United States Senate is today one of the most distinguished legislative bodies in the world—one of the greatest actual and potential powers for the promotion and advancement of civilization. Its personnel is of a caliber equal to if not the superior of any previous body heretofore assembled. Any individual, no matter how outstanding in the realms of leadership, political or otherwise, might well be proud to preside over its deliberations. I may, therefore, be pardoned in declaring here the feeling of pride which I experience that through my election as Vice-President of the United States such a signal honor has come to me. I hope I may prove worthy of the people's choice, and of you. No efforts of mine will be spared to aid and assist you in the successful solution of the numerous intricate and important problems which will come to you.

Twenty Years' Service

"During the course of my 20 years' service among you as Senator from the State of Kansas, I have profited much from the wisdom, tact and experience of the members of this august body as displayed by its most modest and unassuming members as well as by its most outstanding and brilliant leaders.

"My relations with the Senators during all these years have been pleasant. My memories of persons and events in this chamber constitute some of the most delightful in a long public life by no means devoid of warming memories.

Kind Words for Charles G. Dawes

"At this point I may with propriety, I think, be permitted to offer to the honorable gentleman who is retiring as presid-

ing officer of this body, Mr. Dawes, an expression of appreciation, admiration and esteem. We will all agree that he has filled his arduous and frequently onerous duties with credit and distinction, not only to himself but to the Senate and to the people of the United States.

"It would seem fitting also at this point to offer a word of welcome and greeting to our new Senators. They will find their fellow Senators, as I have found them, most human and kindly gentlemen, willing and anxious to help newcomers where they may.

"My service among you has impressed me with the responsibilities of every Senator, and at the same time it has given me a clear understanding of the duties and obligations of the Vice-President.

Duties of the Vice-President

"He is not one of the makers of the law, nor is he consulted about the rules adopted to govern your actions. His obligations to the people of the country, to whom he owes his high position, and his duty to you Senators call for a fair and impartial construction of the rules which you, yourselves, have adopted and which you alone may change. His obligations and duties require a recognition and application of the precedents which have brought the United States Senate to its present recognized position of paramount importance as a legislative body.

Will Obey Senate's Will

"With the familiarity gained from long years of close observation, assisted by your full co-operation, without which little can be done, I hope to be able to sense your desires certainly and surely; to obey your will, which is the will of the people; to give it effect with the utmost dispatch, and to expedite the business of the Senate in an orderly and speedy manner, for this, I take it, is not only your desire but also the wish of our people. In effect, to be an integral part of this body, not a being strange to or remote and detached from it.

"To do these things within the limits of my abilities I conceive to be the whole scope and sphere of the Vice-President. The task is not easy, I ask your help and indulgence.

A Spirit of Co-operation

"With a whole-hearted spirit of co-operation between us I am certain your achievements in the Congress before us will redound to the immediate and ultimate good of all; your proceedings will be so much to your credit in the eyes of our people and so much to the credit of our people in the eyes of the world that they will stand for years in the future as the highest mark of legislative endeavors within and perhaps without the United States. It gives me pleasure, sir, to receive the gavel from you and to take over the duties of the Vice-President."

President Hoover Calls an Extra Session

Text of His Proclamation of March 7, 1929



HEREAS public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1929, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive;

"And whereas legislation to effect further agricultural relief and legislation for limited changes of the tariff cannot in justice to our farmers, our labor and our manufacturers be postponed;

"Now, therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the

United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the fifteenth day of April, 1929, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"In Witness Hereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

"Done at the City of Washington this Seventh Day of March in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Nine, and in the independence of the United States the One Hundred and Fifty-third, Signed

"HERBERT HOOVER."

President Hoover's First Statement to Press

Following is the Full Text of the Announcement Made by Mr. Hoover to Newspaper Correspondents on March 5, 1929



It seems that the whole press of the United States has given me the honor of a call this morning.

Before we undertake other questions, I wish to say a word about the press conference. I would like the conference to continue as before with the same understandings as those which you had with President Coolidge. I wish further your co-operation on further development of these conferences. As you know, the relations of the President and the press have been a matter of development over a number of administrations, starting most actively perhaps under President Roosevelt, going through one experimental stage to another down to the present time. By degrees a means has been found for a more intimate relationship, and I have an impression that we might develop it even further in those directions which would assist

the press and assist the President. I would like to suggest that Mr. Young (J. Russell Young of the Washington Star), who is the President of the White House Association, make up a committee of the heads of bureaus and services to discuss the matter with me on some early occasion as to how we can further amplify these relations. I am anxious to clear up the twilight zone as far as we can between authoritative and quotable material on one hand, and such material as I am able to give from time to time for purely background purposes on the other. I wish to be of such service as I can in these conferences, and beyond this in matters of special character that are not of general interest I would be glad to see any of you from time to time. I want you to feel free to make such suggestions as will help me out in that direction.

The 70th Congress

Duration of the 70th Congress, March 4, 1927-March 4, 1929

First, or "Long" Session, Convened December 5, 1927.

Adjourned May 29, 1928

Second, or "Short" Session, Began December 3, 1928

Adjourns March 4, 1929

In the Senate

Membership

Total—96

49 Republicans 46 Democrats
1 Farmer-Labor

Presiding Officer

President: Charles G. Dawes, R.
Vice-President of the United States

Floor Leaders

Majority Leader *Minority Leader*
Charles Curtis, Kansas, R. Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., D.

In the House

Membership

Total—435

234 Republicans 193 Democrats
2 Farmer-Labor
1 Socialist
5 Vacancies

Presiding Officer

Speaker: Nicholas Longworth, R.
Member of the House from Ohio

Floor Leaders

Majority Leader *Minority Leader*
John Q. Tilson, Conn., R. Finis J. Garrett, Tenn., D

The End of the Seventieth Congress

By Norborne T. N. Robinson

With but one major piece of legislation left undisposed of out of the original program of the majority leaders, the Seventieth Congress came to an end automatically on March 4 when the arrival of noon brought to a close its second, or short session.

Night and Sunday Session

In spite of a congestion in the Senate during the closing days of the session which at one time appeared to threaten the passage of one or two of the annual appropriation bills, difficulties were solved by the holding of night and Sunday sessions with the result that the calendar was cleared of all but one of the pressing bills and resolutions before the hour of adjournment was reached.

Reapportionment Bill Fails of Passage

The one major measure left was the Congressional Reapportionment Bill (H. R. 11725) which passed the House on January 11. This bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce on January 15. Several efforts

were made to bring it to a vote, but opposition on the part of Senators whose states will lose numerical strength in the House.

Consideration in Extra Session Urged

Strong supporters of the Reapportionment Bill will urge its consideration in the extra session, which President Hoover has called to meet on April 15 and it seems probable that their efforts will be successful. The bill will have to be reintroduced and passed again by the House since all legislation, except treaties with foreign governments, died with the Seventieth Congress.

Immigration Legislation Possible

Aside from this and tariff and farm legislation, it is possible that further immigration legislation will be considered at the extra session. The program for the extra session, so far as it has been agreed upon at the time of going to press, will be dealt with in the April issue of the CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST.

Action Taken by Congress

A Daily Summary of the Proceedings of the House and Senate

January 21, 1929, to March 5, 1929

Note—This department contains a record of action on the floor of the House and the Senate. By following it from month to month the reader obtains a compact but complete review of the work actually done by Congress throughout the session. The principal abbreviations used are the following: H. R. means House bill; H. Res. means House Resolution; H. J. Res. means House Joint Resolution; H. Con. Res. means House Concurrent Resolution; S. means Senate Bill; S. Res., Senate Resolution; S. J. Res., Senate Joint Resolution, and S. Con. Res., Senate Concurrent Resolution. If reference is made to the consideration or action by the Senate of a House bill or resolution, it means that the House has passed it and sent it to the Senate, and vice versa.

Monday, January 21, 1929

Senate:

Confirmed in executive session the nomination of Roy O. West, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Interior.

Messrs. Reed, Pa., R., Greene, Vt., D., and Fletcher, Fla., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 9961, equalizing the rank of officers in positions of great responsibility in the Army and Navy.

Messrs. McNary, Oreg., R., Capper, Kans., R., and Kendrick, Wyo., D., were appointed conferees on S. 3162, authorizing the improvement of the Oregon Caves, in the Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon.

Messrs. Reed, Pa., R., and Simmons, N. C., D., were appointed members of the Joint Select Committee for the Disposition of Useless Papers in the U. S. Veterans' Bureau.

Agreed to S. Res. 302, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate such facts and figures as will show when the cotton tax was levied and which states paid it.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 15848, the First Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Passed S. J. Res. 180, authorizing the granting of certain permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for the inaugural of the President-elect in March, 1929.

Recessed.

House:

Agreed to H. Res. 295, that the House recess on February 20, 1929, after the reading of the Journal to hold general memorial services for deceased members of the House.

Passed S. 4712, authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a right of way to the Southern Pacific Railway Company across the Benicia Arsenal Military Reservation, Calif.

Passed H. R. 7028, for the apportionment and division of the waters of certain streams between Colorado and Utah.

Passed S. 1156, granting a pension of \$5,000 per year, to Lois I. Marshall, widow of Thomas R. Marshall, late Vice-President of the U. S.

Passed H. R. 13646, for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in the cotton industry by regulating transactions on cotton-futures exchanges.

Passed several bills on the calendar.

Passed S. 1462, providing for the necessary surveys, studies, investigation and engineering of the Columbia Basin reclamation project.

Passed S. 2366, amending the code of laws for the District of Columbia, providing that degree-conferring institutions could not operate in the District of Columbia without a license from the Board of Education.

Passed H. R. 12530, amending the organic school law so as to relieve individual members of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia of personal liability for acts of the Board.

Passed H. R. 14154, appropriating \$890,000 for construction of necessary buildings at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Passed S. J. Res. 171, granting the consent of Congress to the City of New York to enter upon certain U. S. property for the construction of a rapid transit railway.

Passed H. R. 16169, authorizing the Secretary of War to accept title to a tract of land adjacent to the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal, East Chicago, Ind. This bill proposes to deed to the War Department 2,033 acres of land for the improvement of the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal.

Passed H. R. 16129, appropriating \$1,750,000 for the acquisition of a site and construction thereon of a Coast Guard Academy.

Passed several bridge bills.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, January 22, 1929

Senate:

Resumed consideration of H. R. 15848, the First Deficiency bill.

Messrs. George, Ga., D., Bruce, Md., D., Tyson, Tenn., D., Harrison, Miss., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Adopted amendments by Messrs. Harris, Ga., D., and Glass, Va., D., to H. R. 15848, the First Deficiency bill increasing the fund for prohibition enforcement by \$24,000,000.

Recessed.

House:

Began consideration of H. R. 16422, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Representatives Cole, Iowa, R., Hastings, Okla., D., Fitzgerald, Ohio, R., and others spoke on the bill.

Agreed to S. J. Res. 180, authorizing the granting of certain permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in March, 1929.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, January 23, 1929

Senate:

Passed H. R. 10472, authorizing the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the eleventh annual convention of the American Legion.

Passed S. 5093, authorizing the Commissioner General of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, to issue certificates of admission to aliens made from the official record of such admission. A fee of \$3.00 shall be charged for the certificate.

Passed S. 5094, making it a felony for an alien to enter the U. S. who has been arrested and deported in pursuance of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 or the immigration act of 1924, and providing for a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years and then to be deported as provided in the Act of 1917.

Passed H. R. 15848, the First Deficiency bill.

Passed H. R. 6496, granting the consent of Congress to New Mexico and Oklahoma to agreements for the apportionment of the waters of the Cimarron River.

Passed H. R. 6497, granting the consent of Congress to agreements between New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas for the division of the waters of the Rio Grande, Pecos, Canadian and Red Rivers.

Passed H. R. 6499, granting the consent of Congress to agreements between New Mexico and Arizona for the division of the waters of the Gila and San Francisco Rivers.

Passed H. R. 7024, granting the consent of Congress to agreements between Colorado and New Mexico for the division of the waters of the Rio Grande, San Juan and Las Animas Rivers.

Passed H. R. 7025, granting the consent of Congress to agreements between Colorado and Kansas for apportionment of the waters of the Arkansas River.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House:

Discussed the arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies to be held on March 4, 1929.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 16422, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Representative Simmons, Nebr., R., Casey, Pa., D., LaGuardia, N. Y., R., and others spoke on the bill.

Adjourned.

Thursday, January 24, 1929

Senate:

Received the certificate of election of Hon. Key Pittman, D., re-elected a Senator from Nevada.

Passed S. 3770, authorizing the Federal Power Commission to issue permits and licenses for the development of hydro-electric power on Salt River within the Ft. Apache and the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservations, Arizona.

Passed H. R. 9094, giving the Attorney General the authority to furnish the Court of Customs Appeal with copies of the U. S. Supreme Court Reports.

Passed several relief bills.

Passed H. R. 14800, granting pensions and increase of pensions

to certain soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil War and to the Widows and dependent children of such soldiers, sailors and marines of that war.

Passed S. 4125, authorizing application to the Supreme Court of the District for acquisition of lands in the District for municipal uses which cannot be bought at a satisfactory price from the owners.

Agreed, by a vote of 53 to 23 (not voting, 19), to the motion of Mr. Vandenburg, Mich., R., to consider H. R. 11725, for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Vandenburg, Mich., R., spoke on the bill.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 11526, authorizing the construction of certain naval vessels.

Messrs. Borah, Idaho, R., Edge, N. J., R., Metcalf, R. I., R., Swanson, Va., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Recessed.

House:

Accepted the resignation of Hon C. W. Ramseyer, Iowa, R., as a member of the Committee on Rules.

Passed H. R. 10657, authorizing the assessment of levee, road, drainage and other improvement-district benefits against public lands and lands heretofore owned by the U. S.

Passed several bills on the calendar.

Passed H. R. 15919, authorizing the issuance of patents for lands containing copper, lead, zinc, or silver and their associated minerals.

Rejected by a vote of 203 to 71 (not voting, 71), H. R. 16352, providing that no land owned by any religious organization within any national park can be purchased by condemnation or otherwise by the Government.

Adjourned.

Friday, January 25, 1929

Senate:

Mr. Heflin, Ala., D., announced the death of Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, D., former Senator from Alabama.

Adjourned out of respect for the late Senator Underwood.

House:

Representative Garrett, Tenn., D., announced the death of former Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Ala., D.

Passed H. R. 14622, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of such soldiers and sailors of said war.

Passed H. R. 16522, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the regular Army and Navy.

Passed several relief bills.

Adjourned until January 28, 1929.

Saturday, January 26, 1929

Senate:

Passed S. J. Res. 198, authorizing an appropriation of \$25,000 for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inauguration of 1929.

Passed S. J. Res. 201, restricting the Federal Power Commission from issuing or approving any permits or licenses affecting the Colorado River or its tributaries except the Gila River.

Passed S. J. Res. 365, authorizing the President, when the World's Fair Corporation itself has raised \$5,000,000, to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair in Chicago, in 1933.

Agreed to House amendments on S. 4338 for the awarding of certain gold medals.

Passed S. 5179, for the improvement of the lighthouse service.

Passed several relief bills and bills on the calendar.

Passed H. R. 13484, authorizing preliminary examinations of sundry streams with a view to the control of their floods.

Passed S. 5178, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to donate to the City of Oakland, Calif., the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter "Bear."

Passed S. 4517, appropriating tribal funds of Indians residing on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., to pay expenses of the general council and business committee.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 11526, authorizing the construction of certain naval vessels.

Messrs. Bingham, Conn., R., Swanson, Va., D., Hale, Me., R., McKellar, Tenn., D., Johnson, Calif., R., and others spoke on the bill.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House:

The House was not in session.

Monday, January 23, 1929

Senate:

Received the credentials of Mr. Bronson Cutting, elected a Senator from New Mexico.

Agreed to S. Con. Res. 32, requesting that the President return to the Senate S. J. Res. 171, granting the consent of Congress to the City of New York to enter upon certain U. S. property for the purpose of constructing a rapid transit railway.

Debated S. J. Res. 117, authorizing under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, an investigation and survey for a Nicaraguan canal.

Messrs. Edge, N. J., R., Copeland, N. Y., D., Dill, Wash., D., Hawes, Mo., D., Norris, Nebr., R., McKellar, Tenn., D., and others debated the resolution.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 11526, authorizing the construction of certain naval vessels.

Messrs. Walsh, Mont., D., Shipstead, Minn., F.-L., McKellar Tenn., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed H. R. 14452, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to donate to the City of Oakland, Calif., the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter "Bear."

Recessed.

House:

Representatives W. T. Fitzgerald, O., R., Elliott, Ind., R., and Greenwood, Ind., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 14800, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors and marines and their widows and dependent children of the Civil War.

Agreed to H. Res. 278, providing whenever a committee reports a bill or a joint resolution it shall include in the report (1) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be amended, and, (2) a comparative print of the part of the bill or joint resolution to be amended, showing by stricken-through type the words to be omitted and by italics the words to be added.

Passed S. 1731, providing for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, January 29, 1929

Senate:

Passed H. J. Res. 350, providing for the reappointment of Fred-eric A. Delano and Irwin B. Laughlin as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Agreed to House amendments on S. 1731, for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 11526, authorizing the construction of certain naval vessels.

Agreed to S. Res. 317, requesting the U. S. Shipping Board to furnish to the Senate certain information regarding the proposed sale of the United States Lines.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House:

Passed S. J. Res. 198, providing for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the maintenance of public order and for the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inauguration, 1929.

Discussed without action, a motion to disagree to the Senate prohibition and tax refunds amendments to H. R. 15348, the First Deficiency bill.

Agreed to S. Con. Res. 32, requesting that the President return to the Senate S. J. Res. 171, granting the consent of Congress to the City of New York to enter upon certain U. S. property for the purpose of constructing a rapid transit railway.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, January 30, 1929

Senate:

Passed H. R. 6848, authorizing the Postmaster General to require steamship companies to carry mail when tendered.

Passed H. J. Res. 340, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cooperate with other relief creditor governments in making it possible for Austria to float a loan in order to obtain funds for the furtherance of its reconstruction program, and to conclude an agreement for the settlement of indebtedness of Austria to the U. S.

Passed several relief bills.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 11526, authorizing the construction of certain naval vessels.

Mr. Reed, Mo., D., spoke on the bill.

Debated and passed H. R. 15386, the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House:

Passed H. R. 12520, conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims respecting Indians in Idaho.

Passed H. R. 15692, conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims respecting Indians in Oregon.

Passed H. R. 8901, conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims respecting Indians in Kansas.

Passed H. R. 13977, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to settle claims by agreement arising under the operation of Indian irrigation projects.

Passed several Indian relief bills.

Adjourned.

Thursday, January 31, 1929

Senate:

Discussed S. Res. 309, providing for the consideration of nominations in open executive session except when otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Agreed to S. Con. Res. 34, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Senate to strike out certain parts of S. J. Res. 171, granting the consent of Congress to the City of New York to enter upon certain U. S. property for the purpose of constructing a rapid-transit railway.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 11526, the naval construction bill. Messrs. Johnson, Calif., R., Reed, Mo., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed S. 5515, providing that the State of New Hampshire shall constitute one judicial district and setting the terms of the District Court.

Passed H. R. 15324, authorizing the attendance of the Marine Band at the Confederate Veterans' reunion at Charlotte, N. C., June 4 to 7, 1929.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 14800, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, marines, widows and dependent children of the Civil War.

Passed several bridge bills.

Passed H. R. 16301, the independent Office Appropriation bill.

Ratified in executive session the following treaties: Treaties of Conciliation and Arbitration with the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; Treaties of Conciliation and Arbitration with Bulgaria.

Recessed.

House:

Agreed to conference report on S. 3581, authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District.

Agreed to H. Res. 303, sending to conference H. R. 15848, the First Deficiency bill.

Representatives Wood, Ind., R., Cramton, Mich., R., and Byrns, Tenn., D., were appointed conferees on the bill.

Adjourned.

Friday, February 1, 1929

Senate:

Resumed consideration of H. R. 11526, authorizing the construction of certain naval vessels.

Messrs. Harrison, Miss., D., King, Utah, D., Hale, Me., R., Nye, N. D., R., Barkley, Ky., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed S. 5339, enabling the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission, established March 4, 1913, to make slight changes in the boundaries by selling certain areas and including other territories.

Passed H. R. 14151, providing for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at or near the mouth of the Quillayute River, Wash. Mr. Norris, Nebr., R., spoke on H. R. 11526, the naval construction bill.

Executive session.

Recessed.

House:

Received the conference report on H. R. 14800, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors and marines and their dependent children and widows of the Civil War.

Agreed to S. Con. Res. 34, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Senate to strike out certain parts of S. J. Res. 171, granting the consent of Congress to the City of New York to enter upon certain U. S. property for the construction of a rapid transit railway.

Began general debate on H. R. 16714, the naval appropriation bill. Representative Clarke, N. Y., R., spoke on the need of the tariff in the shoe industry due to foreign competition.

Representative Celler, N. Y., D., spoke on prohibition.

Resumed debate on H. R. 16714, the naval appropriation bill.

Representative French, Idaho, R., and others debated the bill. Representative Howard, Okla., D., spoke on the tariff and the oil industry.

Representatives Wason, N. H., R., Summers, Wash., R., Allen, Ill., R., Cullen, N. Y., D., and Vinson, Ky., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 16301, the independent Office Appropriation bill.

Agreed to H. Res. 82, that the compilation of facts, by M. A. Musmanno, regarding all amendments to the Constitution since 1839, be printed as a public document.

Agreed to conference report on S. 3581, authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District.

Representatives Strong, Kans., R., Sinclair, N. D., R., and Lowrey, Miss., D., were appointed conferees on S. 2319, for the relief of John W. Stockett.

Adjourned.

Saturday, February 2, 1929

Senate:

Messrs. Reed, Pa., R., and Fletcher, Fla., D., were appointed members of the Joint Select Committee for the Disposition of Useless Papers in the War Department.

Passed S. 5350, amending the air Commerce Act of 1926, providing for the examination and rating of schools giving instruction in flying.

Messrs. Blaine, Wis., R., Hastings, Del., R., and Copeland, N. Y., D., were appointed conferees on S. 2366, relating to degree-conferring institutions and the issuing of diplomas.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 11526, authorizing the construction of certain naval vessels.

Messrs. Hale, Me., R., King, Utah, D., Burton, Ohio, R., and others spoke on the bill.

Recessed to receive on the floor of the Senate, Capt. George Fried, Commander of the Shipping Board Vessel S. S. America.

Messrs. Shortridge, Calif., R., Sackett, Ky., R., Fess, Ohio, R., Smith, S. C., D., and others spoke on the naval construction bill, H. R. 11526.

Messrs. Warren, Wyo., R., Smoot, Utah, R., Jones, Wash., R., Overman, N. C., D., and Glass, Va., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 16301, the Independent Offices Appropriation bill.

Agreed to several amendments to H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House:

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 14800, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, marines, and their widows and dependent children of the Civil War.

Representatives Dickinson, Iowa, R., Wason, N. H., R., Summers, Wash., R., Buchanan, Tex., D., and Sandlin, La., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 15386, the Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 16714, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Representatives Wigglesworth, Mass., R., Fish, N. Y., R., Oliver, Ala., D., Sears, Fla., D., Blanton, Tex., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Adjourned.

Monday, February 4, 1929

Senate:

Messrs. Reed, Pa., R., and Simmons, N. C., D., were appointed members of the Joint Select Committee for the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Treasury Department.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 11526, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Tyson, Tenn., D., George, Ga., D., Frazier, N. D., R., Gerry, R. I., D., Neely, W. Va., D., Robinson, Ark., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Rejected by a vote of 54 to 28 (not voting, 13), an amendment to H. R. 11526, the Naval Construction bill, by Mr. Harrison, Miss., D., for changing the time-limit on construction.

Recessed.

House:

Agreed to Senate Amendment on H. R. 14151, providing for the establishment of a Coast Guard Station at or near the mouth of the Quillayute River, Wash.

Passed H. R. 7026, granting the consent of Congress to the States of Colorado and Wyoming for the apportionment of the waters of the North Platte River.

Passed H. R. 15577, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of obsolete material to the sea scout department of the Boy Scouts of America.

Passed S. 4739, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain Government owned lands in Manchester, N. H.

Passed H. R. 14893, authorizing a preliminary survey of Rough River in Kentucky, with a view to control of its floods.

Passed H. R. 15809, authorizing a preliminary survey of Mud Creek in Kentucky with a view to control of its floods.

Passed several bills on the calendar.

Passed several bridge bills.

Passed H. R. 16440, establishing a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and providing a uniform rule of naturalization of aliens throughout the U. S.

Passed by a vote of 230 to 21, H. R. 15657, for improvement and preservation of the Abraham Lincoln National Reservation, County of Larue, Ky.

Defeated by a vote of 82 to 56, a motion of Representative Porter, Pa., R., to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 15735, authorizing detail of Army or Navy or Marine officers to supervise foreign service buildings.

Passed by a vote of 199 to 71 (not voting, 158), H. R. 1547, granting claims to the producers of war minerals.

Representative Green, Fla., D., spoke on Farm Relief.
Adjourned.

Tuesday, February 5, 1929

Senate:

Debated and passed, by a vote of 68 to 12 (not voting, 15), as amended, H. R. 11526, providing for the construction of 15 light cruisers and one aircraft carrier within the next three years at an estimated cost of \$274,000,000.

Messrs. Walsh, Mont., D., Bruce, Md., D., Robinson, Ark., D., Shipstead, Minn., F.-L., Borah, Idaho, R., Norris, Nebr., R., Schall, Miss., R., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed H. R. 15657, providing for the improvement and preservation of the lands and buildings of the Abraham Lincoln Park or Reservation, Larue County, Ky.

Agreed to House amendments on S. 4739, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain Government owned lands in Manchester, N. H.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House:

Under S. Con. Res. 23, Representative Gifford, Mass., R., and Jeffers, Ala., D., were appointed tellers on the part of the House for the counting of the electoral vote on February 13, 1929.

Representative Jenkin, Ohio, R., was appointed consulting trustee for the National Training School for Boys in the District of Columbia.

Passed several bridge bills.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 16714, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Representatives McMillan, S. C., D., Stevenson, S. C., D., Hogg, Ind., R., Letts, Iowa, R., and others spoke on the bill.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 6, 1929

Senate:

Discussed H. R. 4518, for the creation of a national institute of health.

Agreed to House amendments on S. 2792, reinvesting title to certain lands in the Yankton Sioux Tribes of Indians.

Messrs. Fess, Ohio, R., Gillett, Mass., R., and McKellar, Tenn., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 3848, for the creation of Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

Messrs. McNary, Oreg., R., Jones, Wash., R., Keyes, N. H., R., Overman, N. C., D., Harris, Ga., D., and Kendrick, Wyo., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 15386, the Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Johnson, Calif., R., McNary, Oreg., R., King, Utah, D., Blaine, Wisc., R., Pittman, Nev., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Agreed to S. Res. 319, for investigation of the proposed sale of certain vessels operated by the Shipping Board.

Adjourned.

House:

Agreed to S. Con. Res. 33, authorizing the President to grant in the name of Congress, gold medals of appropriate design to John H. Towers, Albert C. Read, Elmer F. Stone, Walter Hinton, H. C. Rodd, J. L. Breese and Eugene Rhodes.

Passed H. R. 16555, authorizing the survey of certain land claimed by the Zuni Pueblo Indians, N. M., and the issuance of patents therefor.

Passed several bills on the calendar for the relief of certain Indians.

Adjourned.

Thursday, February 7, 1929

Senate:

Agreed to conference report on S. 3581, authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle suits and claims against the District.

Passed H. R. 15427, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to lend to the Governor of North Carolina 300 pyramid tents, etc., for the annual national encampment of the United Confederate Veterans, at Charlotte, N. C., in June, 1929.

Passed S. 3001, to revise the north, northeast, and east boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park, in Montana and Wyoming.

Passed H. R. 349, providing that the Commissioner General of Immigration shall have discretionary power to register and give a certificate of entry to aliens of good moral character not subject to deportation and who entered the country before July 1, 1924, so that they may become naturalized.

Passed S. 5543, to establish the Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming.

Passed several bridge bills.

Passed S. 2206, providing for retirement of any judge of the U. S. having reached 70 years of age, having held a commission or commissions for 10 years.

Passed several relief bills.

Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., spoke on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Project.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Passed H. R. 12032, readjusting the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service.

Recessed.

House:

Representatives Haugen, Iowa, R., Purnell, Ind., R., and Aswell, La., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 10374, for the acquisition of lands for an addition to the Beal Nursery at East Tawas, Mich.

Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 13484, authorizing preliminary examinations of sundry streams with a view to the control of floods.

Agreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 11526, for the construction of certain naval vessels.

Representative Holaday, Ill., R., spoke on making paper pulp from corn stalks and other wasted farm products.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 16714, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Representatives Wainwright, N. Y., R., McFadden, Pa., R., Ayres, Kansas, D., and others spoke on the bill.

Adjourned.

Friday, February 8, 1929

Senate:

Debated and passed H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Hawes, Mo., D., King, Utah, D., Bingham, Conn., R., Trammell, Fla., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Messrs. Johnson, Calif., R., Reed, Pa., R., and Copeland, N. Y., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 349, amending the naturalization laws.

Agreed to S. Con. Res. 46, establishing the U. S. Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House:

Representatives Luce, Mass., R., Hooper, Mich., R., and Bulwinkle, N. C., D., were appointed conferees on S. 3848, creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission.

Representatives Zihlman, Md., R., Underhill, Mass., R., and Blanton, Tex., D., were appointed conferees on S. 2366, relating to the degree conferring institutions of the District of Columbia.

Representatives Vincent, Mich., R., Schneider, Wis., R., Sabbath, Ill., D., and Box, Tex., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 349, for amending the naturalization laws.

Passed by a vote of 155 to 120 (not voting, 152), H. R. 16714, the Navy Department Appropriation bill.

Representatives French, Idaho, R., Miller, Wash., R., Black, N. Y., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Adjourned.

Saturday, February 9, 1929

Senate:

Messrs. McNary, Oreg., R., Capper, Kans., R., and Smith, S. C., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 10374, for the acquisition of lands for an addition to the Beal Nursery at East Tawas, Mich.

Passed H. R. 16423, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Messrs. King, Utah, D., Bingham, Conn., R., Caraway, Ark., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed S. 2409, making retired officers of the Army and Navy ineligible for appointment in the Diplomatic Service.

Passed S. 5544, increasing the membership of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from 12 to 15.

Passed S. 4570, authorizing an appropriation of \$4,800,000 for alterations and repairs for certain naval vessels.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 15386, the Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill.

Passed H. R. 56, authorizing the Postmaster General to issue receipts to senders for ordinary mail of any character and to fix the fees chargeable therefor.

Passed H. R. 6865, prescribing the rates of compensation payable to steamships of U. S. registry for transportation of foreign mails.

Passed H. R. 12415, granting freedom of postage in the U. S. domestic service to the correspondence of the members of the diplomatic corps and consuls of the countries of the Pan American Postal Union.

Passed S. 5443, enabling the Postmaster General to make contracts for the transportation of foreign mails to and from the U. S.

Passed S. J. Res. 206, authorizing an inspection and report of the proposed readjustment of the Yellowstone National Park boundaries.

Passed H. R. 13825, authorizing appropriations for construction at certain military posts.

Passed H. R. 10760, authorizing the settlement of the indebtedness of the Hellenic Republic (Greece) to the U. S.

The bill provides that the indebtedness of \$18,125,000 shall be funded over a period of 32 years. The first annual installment to be \$40,000 increasing to \$350,000 in the eleventh year, which shall be the amount of the remaining installments.

Passed several relief bills.

Passed H. R. 16500, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

Passed S. 5684, amending the War Finance Corporation act of April 5, 1918, as amended, to provide for the liquidation of the assets and the winding up of the affairs of the War Finance Corporation after April 4, 1929.

Agreed to S. Res. 285, authorizing an additional appropriation of \$20,000 for the expenditure by the Committee on Privileges and Elections for determining the pending contest between Wm. S. Vare and Wm. B. Wilson, involving right to a seat in the U. S. Senate.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

Senate:

Passed several bridge bills.

Passed H. R. 16878, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy.

Received conference report on H. R. 15386, the Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill.

Passed S. 1271, the migratory bird bill.

Passed H. J. Res. 398, extending the time in which the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific Land Grants.

Adjourned.

Monday, February 11, 1929

Senate:

Agreed to House amendments on S. 1271, the migratory bird bill.

Passed H. J. Res. 398, extending the time in which the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants.

Agreed to S. Res. 323, calling for recommendations from the Federal Reserve Board for legislation to restrict stock speculation.

Messrs. Reed, Pa., R., Warren, Wyo., R., Jones, Wash., R., Harris, Ga., D., and Fletcher, Fla., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Resumed consideration of S. 1093, to prohibit the speculation in cotton and grain futures.

Messrs. Caraway, Ark., D., Ransdell, La., D., George, Ga., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Ratified in executive session, treaty of Friendship and commerce and consular rights between the U. S. and Austria.

Ratified in executive session, treaty Regulating Tariff Relations between the U. S. and the Republic of China.

Recessed.

House:

Representatives Barbour, Calif., R., Clague, Minn., R., Taber, N. Y., R., Harrison, Va., D., and Collins, Miss., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 15386, the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Passed H. R. 13752, authorizing an appropriation of \$500,000 for a Children's Tubercular Hospital in the District of Columbia.

Passed several bills relating to the District of Columbia.

Discussed S. 3936, for the regulation of the healing art in the District of Columbia.

Passed H. R. 12739, providing books and educational supplies free to the pupils of the public schools of the District of Columbia.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, February 12, 1929

Senate:

Agreed to H. Con. Res. 51, for the canalizing of the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cairo, Ill.

Mr. Smoot, Utah, R., spoke on the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Messrs. Dale, Vt., R., and McKellar, Tenn., D., were appointed members of the Joint Select Committee for the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Civil Service Commission.

Messrs. Bingham, Conn., R., Phipps, Colo., R., Jones, Wash., R., Glass, Va., D., and Kendrick, Wyo., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 16422, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Agreed to House amendments on H. R. 15386, the Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill.

Agreed by a vote of 53 to 12 (not voting, 31), to conference report on H. R. 16301, the Independent Offices Appropriation bill.

Resumed consideration of S. 1093, to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets.

Messrs. Capper, Kans., R., Smith, S. C., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Executive session.

Recessed.

House:

Received the conference report on H. R. 16301, the Independent Offices Appropriation bill.

Representatives Simmons, Nebr., R., Holaday, Ill., R., and Griffin, N. Y., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 16422, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Passed S. 3936, an act to regulate the healing art in the District of Columbia.

Representative Moore, Ohio, R., read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Agreed to H. Res. 312, for the consideration of S. J. Res. 182, for the relief of farmers in the storm and flood stricken areas of southeastern United States, and passed the measure.

Began consideration of H. R. 17053, the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Representatives Clarke, N. Y., R., Howard, Okla., D., Hudson, Mich., R., LaGuardia, N. Y., R., Winter, Wyo., R., Sirovich, N. Y., D., spoke on the bill.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 13, 1929

Senate:

Messrs. Couzens, Mich., R., and Copeland, N. Y., D., were appointed members of the Joint Select Committee for the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Immigration Service, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Employment Service, Children's Bureau and the Women's Division.

Messrs. Smith, S. C., D., and Watson, Ind., R., were appointed members of the Joint Select Committee for the Disposition of Useless Papers of the Federal Radio Commission.

Mr. Norris, Nebr., R., spoke on the electric light rate in the U. S. and Canada.

Proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to count the electoral votes for President and Vice-President.

Resumed consideration of S. 1093, preventing the sale of cotton and grain in the future markets.

Messrs. Simmons, N. C., D., Heflin, Ala., D., King, Utah, D., Frazier, N. D., R., and others spoke on the bill.

Messrs. Reed, Pa., R., Greene, Vt., R., and Fletcher, Fla., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 13825, authorizing appropriations for construction at certain military posts.

Agreed to House amendments on S. J. Res. 182, for the relief of farmers in the flood and storm stricken areas of southeastern U. S.

Messrs. Capper, Kans., R., Vandenberg, Mich., R., and Copeland, N. Y., D., were appointed conferees on S. 3936, to regulate the healing art in the District of Columbia.

Recessed.

House:

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 16301, the Independent Offices Appropriation bill.

Representative Morin, Pa., R., James, Mich., R., McSwain, S. C., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 13825, authorizing appropriations for construction at certain military posts.

The House and the Senate joined together, according to law, for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President.

Herbert Hoover of California and Charles Curtis of Kansas, Republicans, received for President and Vice-President, 444 votes.

Alfred E. Smith of New York and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democrats, received for President and Vice-President, 87 votes.

Messrs. Samuel M. Shorridge, Calif., R., and William H. King, Utah, D., were tellers for the Senate.

Representatives Charles L. Gifford, Mass., R., and Lamar Jeffers, Ala., D., were tellers for the House.

Passed S. J. Res. 110, providing for accepting, ratifying and confirming the cessions of certain lands of the Samoan Group to the U. S.

Adjourned.

Thursday, February 14, 1929

Senate:

Messrs. Shipstead, Minn., F.-L., and Fletcher, Fla., D., were appointed members of the Joint Select Committee for the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Government Printing Office.

Messrs. Nye, N. D., R., and Pittman, Nev., D., were appointed members of the Joint Select Committee for the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Interior Department.

Resumed consideration of S. 1093, to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets.

Messrs. Heflin, Ala., D., Trammell, Fla., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Defeated by a vote of 47 to 27 (not voting, 31), S. 1093, to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in the future markets.

Debated motion to reconsider vote on the bill.

Rejected by a vote of 48 to 23, a motion of Mr. Vandenberg, Wash., R., to consider H. R. 11725, for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress.

Agreed to House amendments on S. J. Res. 110, providing for accepting, ratifying and confirming the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan Group to the U. S.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 12449, to define the terms "child" and "children" as used in the acts of May 18, 1920 and June 10, 1922.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House:

Debated and passed H. R. 17053, the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Representative Brand, Ga., D., spoke on the Federal Reserve Board.

Adjourned.

Friday, February 15, 1929

Senate:

Passed S. 5749, authorizing the presentation of the distinguished flying cross to Capt. Benjamin Mendez, in recognition of his extraordinary achievements in linking the continents of South and North America by an aerial journey, by seaplane.

Debated S. Res. 320, adopting the minority report of the investigation into the renewal of the contract for the sale of the royal oil accruing to the U. S. from the leases of lands within Salt Creek, Wyo.

Messrs. Walsh, Mont., D., Robinson, Ind., R., Nye, N. D., R., and others spoke on the resolutions.

Resumed consideration of S. 2901, for amending the National Prohibition Act.

Messrs. Jones, Wash., R., Bingham, Conn., R., Heflin, Ala., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed S. J. Res. 216, to establish a joint commission on airports.

Executive session.

Recessed.

House:

Representatives Zihlman, Md., R., Bowman, W. Va., R., and Blanton, Tex., D., were appointed conferees on S. 3936, to regulate the healing art in the District of Columbia.

Passed H. R. 16927, for the temporary admission of aliens across the Mexican and Canadian borders.

Passed H. R. 16926, granting preference within the quota to certain aliens, trained and skilled in a particular art, craft, technique, business, or science, after defeating by a vote of 280 to 42 (not voting, 106), motion of Representative Dickstein, N. Y., D., to recommit the bill.

Discussed S. 5094, making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the U. S. under certain conditions in violation of law.

Received conference reports on H. R. 11469, authorizing appropriations for construction at U. S. Naval Academy, West Point, N. Y.; H. R. 14229, to define the terms "child" and "children" used in the acts of May 18, 1920 and June 10, 1922.

Adjourned.

Saturday, February 16, 1929

Senate:

Mr. Heflin, Ala., D., spoke on the proposed amendment to H. R. 11526, for the construction of certain cruisers.

Resumed consideration of S. 2901, to amend the national prohibition act.

Messrs. Blease, S. C., D., Tydings, Md., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 13825, authorizing appropriations for construction at certain military posts.

Received conference report on S. 675, to establish the Mena National Park, Ark.

Messrs. Bruce, Md., D., Broussard, La., D., Jones, Wash., R., and others spoke on S. 2901, to amend national prohibition act.

Recessed.

House:

Passed H. J. Res. 418, to provide for the quartering in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia of troops participating in the inaugural parade.

Agreed to conference reports on H. R. 11469, authorizing appropriations for construction at the U. S. Naval Academy, West Point, N. Y.; H. R. 12449, to define the terms "child" and "children" as used in the acts of May 18, 1920, and June 10, 1922.

Representative Connery, Mass., D., spoke on the Tariff.

Debated S. 5094, making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the U. S. under certain conditions.

Received the conference report on H. R. 15089, the Department of the Interior Appropriation bill.

Received the conference report on H. R. 13825, to authorize appropriations for construction at certain military posts.

Passed several relief bills.

Received conference report on H. R. 10374, for the acquisition of lands for an addition to the Beal Nursery, East Tawas, Mich.

Adjourned.

Monday, February 18, 1929

Senate:

Resumed consideration of S. 2901, to amend the national prohibition act by increasing the maximum penalties for violation of the Act.

Passed S. J. Res. 418, providing for the quartering in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 10374, for the acquisition of lands for addition to the Beal Nursery, East Tawas, Mich.

Messrs. Johnson, Calif., R., Reed, Pa., R., Keyes, N. H., R., Blease, S. C., D., and King, Utah, D., were appointed conferees on S. 5094, making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the U. S. under certain conditions.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 15089, the Department of Interior Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Bruce, Md., D., Steiwer, Oreg., R., and others spoke on S. 2901, to amend the National Prohibition act.

Ratified in executive session, treaties of Conciliation and Arbitration with Hungary.

Mr. Deneen, Ill., R., announced the death of Hon. Edward J. King (R), Representative from Illinois.

Recessed.

House:

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 13825, authorizing appropriations for construction at certain military posts.

Representative Greenwood, Ind., D., was appointed to fill the vacancy on the George Rogers Clark Sesqui-centennial Commission made by the resignation of Representative Gilbert, Ky., D.

Passed H. R. 13931, authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a building for a radio and communication center, at Bolling Field, D. C.

Passed H. R. 1608a, authorizing the disposition of unplatted portions of Government town sites on irrigation projects under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902.

Resumed consideration of S. 1462, the Columbia Basin Reclamation Project and defeated, by a vote of 172 to 136 (not voting 119) a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Passed H. R. 16658 to divide the eighth judicial circuit and create a tenth judicial circuit.

Passed H. R. 16131, to enable the Postmaster General to make contracts for the transportation of foreign mails to and from the U. S.

Representative Britten, Ill., R., announced the death of Hon. Edward J. King (R), Representative from Illinois.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, February 19, 1929

Senate:

Messrs. Norris, Nebr., R., Walsh, Mont., D., and Waterman, Colo., R., were appointed conferees on H. R. 13981, to permit the U. S. to become a party defendant in certain cases.

Passed by a vote of 65 to 18 (not voting 12), S. 2901, to amend the National Prohibition Act by increasing the maximum penalties for prohibition violation.

Messrs. Bruce, Md., D., Heflin, Ala., D., Barkley, Ky., D., Capper, Kans., R., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed S. J. Res. 223, amending "An Act to provide for the submission to Congress of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the construction of a building for the Supreme Court of the U. S."

Messrs. Fess, Ohio, R., Reed, Pa., R., and Ransdell, La., D., were appointed to represent Congress at the celebration of the completion of the canalizing of the Ohio River.

Messrs. Norbeck, S. D., R., and Hawes, Miss., D., were appointed members of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

Received conference report on H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Agreed to H. Con. Res. 38, for the acceptance and thanks to be sent to the State of Kentucky for the statues of Henry Clay and Dr. Ephraim McDowell.

Recessed, until evening session.

Resumed consideration, in the evening session of S. 4937, continuing the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission.

Recessed.

House:

Agreed to H. Con. Res. 38, for the acceptance and thanks to be sent to the State of Kentucky for the statues of Henry Clay and Dr. Ephraim McDowell.

Received conference report on S. 3936, to regulate the healing art in the District of Columbia.

Agreed to S. J. Res. 213, to provide for extending the time in which the U. S. Supreme Court Building Commission should report to Congress.

Disagreed, by a vote of 304 to 28 (not voting 95) to Senate amendments on H. R. 15089, the Interior Department Appropriation bill.

Passed, after short debate, H. R. 15430, continuing the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission.

Debated S. 1781, to establish load lines for American vessels. Representatives, McKeown, Okla., D., White, Maine, R., Lehlbach, N. J., R., Wolverton, N. J., R., Davis, Tenn., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Received conference report on S. 3848, creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purposes and powers.

Received conference report on H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Representatives Colton, Utah, R., Smith, Idaho, R., and Hill, Wash., D., were appointed conferees on S. 3162, for the improvement of the Oregon Caves, Siskiyou National Forest, Ore.

Received the conference report on H. R. 16422, the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 20, 1929

Senate:

Mr. Robinson, Ind., R., spoke on the investigation of Salt Creek Oil Leases.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 16422, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Mr. Heflin, Ala., D., spoke on the amendment to the National Prohibition Act.

Debated and passed H. R. 17053, the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Discussed S. J. Res. 117, authorizing an investigation and survey for a Nicaraguan Canal.

Received a letter of resignation from Hon. Charles Curtis, as a Senator from Kansas.

Ratified in executive session the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation.

Adjourned.

House:

Administered the oath of office to Hon. David Hopkins, elected a Representative from Missouri.

Held memorial exercises for several deceased members of the House and Senate.

Adjourned out of respect for deceased members of the two Houses.

Thursday, February 21, 1929

Senate:

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 16714, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Messrs. King, Utah, D., Brookhart, Iowa, R., Harrison, Miss., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed S. 2204, providing that "no grand jury shall be summoned to attend any district court unless the judge thereof orders a venire to issue therefor."

Passed H. R. 13461, providing for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the U. S.

Passed H. R. 11285, to establish certain Federal prison camps.

Passed H. R. 5769, authorizing the consolidation and co-ordination of the Government purchases and to enlarge the functions of the General Supply Committee.

Passed H. R. 14153, authorizing an appropriation of \$150,000 for construction of a hospital annex at Marion Branch.

Adjourned.

House:

Agreed to conference report on S. 3936, to regulate healing practices in the District of Columbia.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 10374, for the acquisition of lands for an addition to the Beal Nursery, East Tawas, Mich.

Representatives Smith, Idaho, R., Leatherwood, Utah, R., and Laakford, Ga., D., were appointed conferees on the bills H. R. 6496, H. R. 6499 and H. R. 7024, granting the consent of Congress to compacts and agreements between several states.

Agreed to conference report on S. 3848, creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 16422, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Representatives Graham, Pa., R., Dyer, Mo., R., and Summers, Tex., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 13981, permitting the U. S. to be made a party defendant in certain cases.

Passed S. 1781, to establish load lines for American vessels.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Representatives Evans, Mont., D., Taylor, Colo., D., Leavitt, Mont., R., and others spoke on H. R. 15089, the Department of Interior Appropriation bill.

Agreed to H. Con. Res. 57, for the printing of the Congressional Directory for the first session of the Seventy-first Congress.

Adjourned.

Friday, February 22, 1929

Senate:

Mr. Reed, Mo., D., read Washington's Farewell Address.

Received conference report on S. 3848, creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission.

Agreed to conference report on S. Res. 272, for an investigation of the S. S. "Vestris" disaster.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 16714, the Navy Department Appropriation bill.

Messrs. King, Utah, D., Harrison, Miss., D., Norris, Nebr., R., and others spoke on the bill.

Agreed by a vote of 38 to 30 (not voting 27) to an amendment offered by Mr. Dill, Wash., D., to H. R. 16714, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Recessed.

House:

Passed several bridge bills.

Representative Beck, Pa., R., spoke on the life of Washington. Agreed to Senate Amendments on H. R. 11285, to establish certain Federal prison camps.

Agreed to Senate Amendments on H. R. 5769, authorizing the consolidation and co-ordination of Government purchases and to enlarge the functions of the General Supply Committee.

Agreed to Senate Amendments on H. R. 13461, providing for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for use of the U. S.

Received conference report on S. 2366, relating to the degree-conferring institutions of the District of Columbia.

Began consideration of H. R. 17223, the Second Deficiency bill.

Representatives Tinkham, Mass., R., Deal, Va., D., Bankhead, Ala., D., Blanton, Tex., D., Ketcham, Mich., R., and others spoke on the bill.

Adjourned.

Saturday, February 23, 1929

Senate:

Messrs. Jones, Wash., R., McNary, Ore., R., and Ransdell, La., D., were appointed conferees on S. 1781, to establish load lines for American vessels.

Agreed to conference report on S. 3162, to authorize the improvement of the Oregon Caves in the Siskiyou National Forest, Ore.

Passed H. R. 13931, authorizing an appropriation for construction of a building for a radio and communication center at Bolling Field, D. C.

Resumed consideration of and passed H. R. 16714, the Navy Department Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Heflin, Ala., D., Jones, Wash., R., Tydings, Md., D., spoke on the bill.

Agreed to House Amendments on H. R. 15712, the War Department Appropriation bill.

Passed several bills authorizing the appointment of additional judges in South Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and New York.

Passed H. R. 16653, dividing the eighth judicial circuit of the United States and to create a tenth judicial circuit.

Resumed consideration of S. J. Res. 117, authorizing an investigation and survey for a Nicaraguan Canal.

Messrs. Burton, Tenn., D., Hayden, Ariz., D., Dill, Wash., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed S. J. Res. 209, to create a joint congressional committee on narcotic traffic.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House:

Representatives James, Mich., R., Furlow, Minn., R., and McSwain, S. C., D., were appointed conferees on S. 3269, providing for advancement of certain persons on the retired list of the Army.

Received conference report on S. 710, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to render judgment in claims of the Shoshone Indians against the U. S.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 17223, the Second Deficiency bill.

Representatives Byrns, Tenn., D., Wood, Ind., R., McDuffie, Ala., D., Lozier, Mo., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Adjourned.

Monday, February 25, 1929

Senate:

Agreed to House Amendment on S. 2360, relating to the tribal and individual affairs of the Osage Indians of Oklahoma.

Agreed to conference report on S. 3936, to regulate the healing practice in the District of Columbia.

Debated the committee report on the case of Wm. S. Vare, involving a right to a seat in the U. S. Senate.

Messrs. Reed, Mo., D., Robinson, Ark., D., King, Utah, D., and others spoke on the bill.

Resumed consideration of and passed S. J. Res. 117, authorizing an investigation and survey for a Nicaraguan canal.

Messrs. McMaster, S. D., R., Dill, Wash., D., Edge, N. J., R., and others spoke on the bill.

Messrs. Hale, Maine, R., Phipps, Colo., R., and Swanson, Va., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 16714, the Navy Department appropriation bill.

Messrs. Borah, Idaho, R., Waterman, Colo., R., and Walsh, Mont., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 14659, providing for the appointment of two additional judges of the District Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of New York.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 8298, authorizing the acquisition of a site for the farmers' produce market.

Messrs. Glass, Va., D., Smoot, Utah, R., Robinson, Ark., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Ratified in executive session the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on September 25, 1926.

Resumed consideration of, in the evening session, H. R. 11725, for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

Messrs. Black, Ala., D., Vandenburg, Mich., R., and others spoke on the bill.

Recessed.

House:

Representatives Graham, Pa., R., LaGuardia, N. Y., R., and Sumners, Tex., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 14569, providing for two additional judges for the District Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of New York.

Passed H. R. 17223, the Second Deficiency bill, after rejecting by a vote of 240 to 125 (not voting 63) a motion to recommit the bill.

Passed several bills on the calendar.

Passed H. R. 16209, enabling the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission, established by act of March 4, 1913, to make slight changes in boundaries of said parkway.

Passed H. R. 15218, amending the Foods and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

Passed several bridge bills.

Passed H. R. 14923, amending the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1930.

Passed H. R. 11802, establishing under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice a division of the Bureau of Investigation to be known as the division of identification and information.

Passed H. R. 11476, authorizing the Postmaster General to impose demurrage charges on undelivered collect-on-delivery packages.

Passed S. 3001, to revise the north, northeast, and east boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park.

Passed H. R. 16662, authorizing appropriation for buildings, sites, and other facilities for the free Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Passed S. J. Res. 206, authorizing the President of the U. S. to appoint a Yellowstone National Park boundary commission to inspect the areas involved in the proposed boundary readjustment.

Received the conference report on S. 3162, authorizing the improvement of the Oregon caves, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon.

Passed several bridge bills and several bills on the calendar.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, February 26, 1929

Senate:

At the request of Mr. Norris, Neb., R., concurred in by Mr. Reed, Pa., R., passed S. Res. 341, offered by Mr. Norris, continuing in effect during the Seventy-first Congress, all Senate resolutions covering the case of Senator William S. Vare, Pa., R. These resolutions deny Mr. Vare the right to take his seat in the Senate until the final report of the special investigating committee has been acted on. The effect of this action is officially to continue the present status of the Vare case in the next Congress.

Passed H. R. 11723, to establish a national military park at the battle field of Monocacy, Md.

Passed several relief bills.

Passed S. 5717, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$595,076.53, the balance due to the State of Nevada.

Passed H. R. 7028, granting the consent of Congress to the States of Colorado and Utah, with respect to the division of the waters of the Colorado and certain other rivers and streams.

Passed, with amendments, H. R. 5776, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain persons of the regular army and navy.

Passed S. 5346, providing for the payments for benefits received by the Paiute Indian Reservation lands within the Newland irrigation project, Nevada.

Passed H. R. 16881, to amend the Philippine Corporation Act of December 3, 1928.

Passed several District of Columbia bills.

Passed S. 5245, authorizing an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purchase of 10 acres of land for the Indian colony, near Ely, Nev., and \$600 to connect the camp with the city water service.

Passed several bridge bills.

Agreed to S. J. Res. 202, allowing the States to quarantine against the shipment thereto, therein or through of certain livestock.

Passed H. R. 14457, validating conveyances, heretofore made by Central Pacific Railway Co.

Passed S. 5633, amending certain sections of "An act to terminate Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation."

Mr. Hayden, Ariz., D., and others spoke on S. Res. 306, increasing the limit of expenditures for a survey of Indian conditions in the U. S.

Mr. Bratton, N. Mex., D., and others spoke on S. Res. 308, continuing until the end of the first regular session of the seventy-first Congress, S. Res. 79, for a general survey of Indian conditions.

Agreed to S. Res. 311, continuing until the end of the first regular session of the seventy-first Congress the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to investigate the choice of postmasters in Presidential offices.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 6687, to change the title of the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals.

Agreed to House amendments on S. 5350, providing for the examination and ratings of Flying Schools.

Adopted several resolutions authorizing certain committees to sit and make investigations during the recess.

Agreed to conference report on S. 710, granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to render judgments in the claims of the Shoshone Indians against the U. S.

Agreed to report of special committee on S. Res. 232, providing for an investigation of the New Jersey Senatorial Election.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 8298, authorizing the acquisition of a site for a farmers' produce market.

Messrs. Capper, Kans., R., Bruce, Md., D., and Tydings, Md., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed H. R. 16612, granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a dam or dams in Neches River, Tex.

Messrs. McNary, Oreg., R., Capper, Kans., R., and Smith, S. C., D., were appointed conferees on S. 1577, to add certain lands to Boise National Forest, Idaho.

Received conference report on H. R. 16714, the Navy Department Appropriation bill.

Recessed.

House:

Agreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 17053, making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government.

Representative Stobbs, Mass., R., was appointed a member of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Exposition Commission.

Agreed to conference report on S. 2366, relating to the degree-conferring institutions of the District of Columbia.

Representatives Robison, Ky., R., and Black, N. Y., D., under special order, spoke on H. R. 17165, to establish a department of education with a secretary in the President's cabinet.

Representative Stevenson, S. C., D., spoke on the cotton industry.

Passed S. 1727, providing for the retirement of certain persons in the classified Civil Service.

Representatives Morin, Pa., R., Letts, Iowa, R., McSwain, S. C., D., and others spoke on H. R. 450, to amend the National Defense Act.

Received conference report on H. R. 16714, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 13981, permitting the U. S. to become a party defendant in certain cases.

Received conference report on S. 1731, to establish load lines for American Vessels.

Passed S. 4276, authorizing a pension of \$5,000 a year to be paid to Edith Bolling Wilson, widow of Woodrow Wilson, late President of the United States.

Passed several relief bills at the evening session.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 27, 1929

Senate:

Mr. Heflin, Ala., D., spoke on S. Res. 343, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to formulate rules that will prevent any emblem or pennant on the same staff or hoist above the U. S. flag.

Agreed to House amendments on S. 1727, for the retirement of certain persons in the classified Civil Service.

Passed H. R. 12351, changing the boundaries of the southern judicial district of California and fixing the terms of Court for each division.

Agreed to S. Res. 332, for certain appointments in the prohibition field.

Agreed to House amendments on S. 3001, to revise the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park.

Agreed to S. Res. 337, requesting the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the Newspaper Paper Industry.

Passed S. 5880, providing for the preservation and consolidation

of certain timber stands on the boundary of the Yosemite National Park.

Messrs. Glass, Va., D., Tydings, Md., D., and others spoke on H. R. 9298, authorizing the acquisition of a site for a farmers' produce market.

Mr. Copeland, N. Y., D., spoke on the life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, America's poet.

Passed, by a vote of 52 to 24 (not voting 19) H. R. 9298, authorizing the acquisition of a site for a farmers' produce market.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 16714, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Agreed to S. Res. 303, increasing from \$30,000 to \$35,000 the appropriation for a general survey of conditions of the Indians in the U. S.

Agreed to Res. 79, authorizing the committee on Indian affairs to make a general survey of Indian conditions in the U. S.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 13981, permitting the U. S. to become a party defendant in certain cases.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 17223, the second deficiency bill.

Messrs. Robinson, Ind., R., Norbeck, S. D., R., and Steck, Iowa, D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 16878, granting pensions to certain persons of the Regular Army and Navy.

Messrs. Vandenberg, Mich., R., Bruce, Md., D., Black, Ala., D., and others spoke on H. R. 11725, for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

Messrs. Glass, Va., D., Copeland, N. Y., D., Swanson, Va., D., and others spoke on H. R. 17223, the Second Deficiency bill.

Refused by a vote of 40 to 22 (not voting 43) to take a recess.

House: Agreed to conference report on H. R. 14659, for the appointment of two additional judges for the eastern district of New York.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 6687, to change the name of the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals.

Passed H. R. 15524, for the acquisition, establishment and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls and for the acquisition of certain other lands for this Park. Discussed conference report on S. 1781, to establish loan lines for American Vessels.

Agreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 13937, for a radio and communication center at Bolling Field, D. C.

Representative Cramton, Mich., R., and others spoke on S. 671, to establish the Ojibwa National Forest, Ark. Passed the bill by a vote of 264 to 72.

Passed S. 584, providing for the winding-up of the affairs of the War Finance Corporation.

Representatives Knutson, Minn., R., Robison, Ky., R., and Hammer, N. C., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 16878, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy.

Received conference report on H. R. 349, to supplement the naturalization laws.

Representatives O'Connor, N. Y., D.; LaGuardia, N. Y., R.; Cooper, Ohio, R., and others spoke on H. Res. 345 to amend the National Prohibition Act and passed the measure.

Adjourned.

Thursday, February 28, 1929

Senate:

Continued debate on H. R. 17223, the Second Deficiency bill by Messrs. Dill, Wash., D.; Smoot, Utah, R., and others.

Mr. Capper, Kansas, R., was appointed a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission until the Seventy-first Congress.

Resumed consideration of and passed H. R. 17223, the Second Deficiency bill.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 349, to supplement the Naturalization laws.

Passed H. R. 16209, enabling the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission to make slight changes in the boundaries of the Park.

Agreed to House amendments on H. R. 16714, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Agreed to conference report on S. 2566, relating to the degree-conferring institutions of the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Smoot, Utah, R.; Curtis, Kans., R.; Keyes, N. H., R., and Harris, Ga., D., and McKellar, Tenn., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 15089, the Interior Department Appropriation bill, after defeating by a vote of 50 to 23 (not voting, 22) a motion to recede from certain amendments.

Passed several relief bills.

Passed S. 5472, to amend the immigration act of 1924, with regard to the issuance of immigration visas.

Passed H. R. 7930, relative to the creation and maintenance of a naval reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve.

Passed S. 5332, enabling the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors and marines of the American forces, now interred

in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to those cemeteries.

Passed H. R. 15723, authorizing an appropriation of \$5,000 to be available for the payment of the expenses of the tribal councils for holding meetings on the Crow Indian reservation.

Passed S. 5555, providing more effectively for the national defense by increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps of the United States Army.

Passed H. R. 16169, authorizing the Secretary of War to accept title to certain lands adjacent to the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal, East Chicago, Ind.

Passed several bridge bills.

Passed S. 3572, authorizing an appropriation of not more than \$30,000 to be used for defraying expenses incident to the making of a comprehensive survey covering the requirements of a Federal Prison System.

Passed H. R. 15587, providing for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia.

Passed H. R. 13936, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act.

Passed H. R. 16151, enabling the Postmaster General to make contracts for the transportation of mail from and to the U. S., from and to possessions and Territories.

Ratified in executive session the Supplementary Extradition Treaty, Adding Infractions of Laws Concerning Poisons or Substances to Offenses covered in Extraditions Treaty of February 6, 1909; treaty of Arbitration with Norway and agreed to resolution regarding the liquor traffic in Africa.

Recessed.

House:

Agreed to conference report on S. 1781, to establish loan lines for American Vessels.

Agreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 13752, to provide for the construction of a children's tuberculosis sanitarium.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 16714, the Naval Appropriation bill.

Representative Norton, Nebr., D., spoke on the farm situation.

Passed by a vote of 284 to 90 (not voting, 54) S. 2901, to amend the National Prohibition Act.

Agreed to H. Con. Res. 60, authorizing the appointment of three persons from each House of Congress to co-operate with the New Bern Historical Society for the collection of certain historical events.

Agreed to conference reports on several bills granting the consent of Congress to certain States for compacts and agreements for the division of certain waters.

Passed, S. 580, for the preservation and consolidation of certain timber stands along the western boundary of the Yosemite National Park.

Representatives Wood, Ind., R.; Cramton, Mich., R., and Byrns, Tenn., D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 17223, the Second Deficiency bill.

Representative Boylan, N. Y., D., announced the marriage of Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, N. Y., R.

Adjourned.

Friday, March 1, 1929

Senate:

After a short debate agreed to conference report on S. 1781, to establish loan lines for American vessels.

Agreed to conference report on several bills granting the consent of Congress to compacts and agreements between several States for the Division of Certain Waters.

Mr. Brookhart, Iowa, R., spoke on the subject of toll bridges.

Resumed consideration of and passed H. R. 15430, continuing the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission.

Messrs. Blease, S. C., D.; Broussard, La., D., and others spoke on the bill.

Passed H. R. 16839, providing for investigation of sites suitable for the establishment of a naval airship base.

Passed H. R. 16420, relating to declarations of intentions in naturalization proceedings.

Passed several relief bills.

Passed H. R. 16877, providing for the biennial appointment of a board of visitors to inspect and report upon the government and conditions in the Philippine Islands.

Passed S. 4518, to create a National Institute of Health.

Recessed.

House:

Representative Cannon, Mo., D., spoke on the farm situation.

Passed, S. 5544, increasing the membership of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from 12 to 25.

Passed, S. 4039, exempting joint-stock land banks from the provisions of certain sections of the act of October 15, 1917.

Representative Johnson, Okla., D., spoke on the immigration problem, as to the illegal entry of aliens.

Representative Rogers, Mass., R., and others spoke on H. R.

15921, for the purpose of amending the World War Veterans Act, 1924.

Received on the floor of the Senate Lieut. Dan Edwards, one of the outstanding heroes of the World War.

Passed H. R. 16395, to reduce interest rates on adjusted compensation loans.

Representatives Cramton, Mich., R.; Murphy, Ohio, R., and Taylor, Colorado, D., were appointed conferees on H. R. 15089, the Interior Department Appropriation bill.

Agreed to H. Res. 345, for the consideration of S. J. Res. 117, authorizing an investigation and survey for a Nicaraguan Canal, and passed the measure.

Representatives Parker, N. Y., R.; O'Connor, La., D.; Burton, Ohio, R., and others spoke on the resolution.

Recessed until evening session.

Passed several bridge bills.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 17223, the second deficiency bill.

Received the resignation of Hays B. White, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Passed S. 5493, relating to the construction of a chapel at the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, W. Va.

Agreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 15387, providing for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia.

Agreed to by a vote of 154 to 89, conference report on H. R. 349, to supplement the naturalization laws.

Agreed to conference report on S. 5094, making it a felony with penalty, for certain aliens to enter the U. S. under certain conditions.

Passed S. 5332, to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to those cemeteries.

Passed S. 5127, to carry into effect the twelfth article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Loyal Shawnee Indians.

Adjourned.

Saturday, March 2, 1929

Senate:

Agreed to House amendments on S. 5127, to carry into effect the twelfth article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Loyal Shawnee Indians.

Mr. Wheeler, Mont., D., spoke on conditions in the Pennsylvania Coal Fields.

Recessed for the presentation to the Vice-President of a Silver Tray from the Senate.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 15089, the Interior Department Appropriation bill.

Agreed to conference report on S. 5094, making it a felony for certain aliens to enter the U. S. under certain conditions.

Mr. Couzens, Mich., R., and others spoke on H. R. 15848, the First Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 15848, the First Deficiency Appropriation bill, by a vote of 66 to 16 (not voting, 13).

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 9285, for the settlement of certain claims against the U. S.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 17223, the Second Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., spoke on Salt Creek Oil Leases.

Executive session.

Passed several bridge bills.

Passed S. 5614, creating the positions of Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Labor.

Agreed to House amendments on S. J. Res. 225, to amend the Act "for the submission to Congress of plans for the U. S. Supreme Court Building."

Passed S. J. Res. 122, to create a commission for the purpose of erecting a memorial as a tribute to the negro achievements in America.

Mr. Norris, Nebr., R., spoke on the Electric rates in Canada and the U. S.

Agreed to S. Res. 349, authorizing the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to make a complete investigation as to the leasing of, and contracts for, oil and oil lands in the Salt Creek field, Wyoming.

Resumed consideration of H. R. 15929, providing for the enlarging of the Capitol Grounds.

Recessed.

House:

Agreed to H. J. Res. 434, to appoint Homer W. Hall, a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 15089, the Interior Department Appropriation bill.

Agreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 15410, continuing the powers and duties of the Federal Radio Commission under the Radio Act of 1927.

Passed H. R. 16874, authorizing the Commissioner of Prohibition to pay for information concerning violations of the narcotic laws of the U. S.

Passed S. J. Res. 225, to amend the Act "to provide for the submission to Congress of plans and costs for the U. S. Supreme Court Building."

Passed by a vote of 253 to 85 (not voting, 89) S. J. Res. 132, to create a commission to secure plans and designs for the National Memorial Association (Inc.) in the city of Washington as a tribute to the negroes' contribution to the achievements in America.

Passed S. J. Res. 216, to establish a joint commission on airports.

Passed by a vote of 198 to 52, H. R. 13936, amending the Federal Farm Loan act.

Recessed.

Sunday, March 3, 1929

Senate:

After a short debate the Senate decided by a vote of 39 to 36 (not voting, 20) to recess.

House:

Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 16440, relating to the declarations of intention in naturalization proceedings.

Agreed to conference report on H. R. 15848, the First Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Passed S. J. Res. 9, to establish a joint commission on insular reorganization.

Agreed by a vote of 191 to 152 (not voting, 84) to H. J. Res. 402, amending certain sections of the immigration act of 1924.

Resumed consideration of S. 4518, to establish and operate a National institute of health.

Representatives Williams of Ill., R.; Andresen, Minn., R., and Abernethy, N. C., D., were appointed on the part of the House to take part in the celebration of certain historical events at New Bern, N. C.

Representatives Ackerman, N. J., R., and McReynolds, Tenn., D., were appointed on the part of the House members of the Migratory Bird Refuge Commission.

Representative Tilson, Conn., R., spoke on the past Congress and President Coolidge.

Recessed.

Monday, March 4, 1929

Senate:

Passed H. R. 13929, to provide for the enlarging of the Capitol grounds.

Mr. Smoot, Utah, R., spoke on the achievements of Vice-President-elect Charles Curtis.

Resumed consideration of H. J. Res. 402, for the purpose of amending the national origins clause of the Immigration Law.

Messrs. Bingham, Conn., R.; Reed, Pa., R.; Hale, Me., R.; Broussard, La., D., and Hayden, Ariz., D., were appointed members of a joint committee to investigate control of aircraft for sea-coast defense.

The Vice-President, Charles G. Dawes, administered the oath of office to the Vice-President-elect, Charles Curtis.

The new Senators were then sworn in by the Vice-President.

Proceeded to the East front of the Capitol for the inauguration of President Hoover.

Returned to Senate chamber and adjourned until March 5.

House:

Agreed to S. Con. Res. 11, for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress, consisting of five Senators, and five members of the House of Representatives, to make a full investigation of the problem of the control of aircraft for sea-coast defense.

Representatives Taber, N. Y., R.; Ransley, Pa., R.; Evans, Calif., R.; Lea, Calif., D., and Boylan, N. Y., D., were appointed members of this joint committee.

Representatives Zihlman, Md., R.; Underhill, Mass., R.; Nelson, Maine, R.; Wright, Georgia, D., and Oliver, N. Y., D., were appointed members of the Joint Commission on Airports.

Agreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 13929, to provide for the enlarging of the Capitol grounds.

Representative Zihlman, Md., R., was appointed a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Many tributes were paid to the House Leaders.

Proceeded to the Senate chamber for the swearing in of the Vice-President and the new Senators.

Adjourned *Sine Die*.

Tuesday, March 5, 1929

Senate:

Confirmed in executive session the eight nominations for members of the President's Cabinet.

Debated and agreed to S. Res. 2, directing an investigation of the legal right of Secretary Mellon to hold office as Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. Norris, Nebr., R.; Reed, Pa., R.; Couzens, Mich., R., and others spoke on the resolution.

Adjourned *Sine Die*.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The White House Calendar

January 23 to March 3

Addresses

January 28—Address of President Coolidge at the sixteenth regular meeting of the Business Organization of the Government at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

February 1—Address of President Coolidge dedicating a sanctuary and singing tower at Mountain Lake, Fla.

February 22—Address of President Coolidge at the commencement at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Executive Orders

January 23—An executive order abolishing Frenchville, Maine, as a Port of Entry, Customs Collection District No. 1.

February 4—An executive order directing that the proposed Dam No. 3 of the Tennessee River (Muscle Shoals) be named General Joe Wheeler Dam.

February 16—An executive order reserving certain lands in New York for use of the War Department in connection with Fort Tilden Military Reservation.

February 18—An executive order authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve application by the Little River Redwood Company for right of way for a tramway crossing certain lands in California.

February 18—An executive order containing regulations applying exclusively to private aircraft as therein described to control aerial navigation in the Panama Canal Zone.

February 28—An executive order designating certain airspace over the District of Columbia as prohibited area from midnight, March 2, 1929, to midnight, March 6, 1929, for public safety purposes.

March 2—An executive order relating to broadcasting programs arranged by the Pan-American Union over the Navy Department Radio Station at Arlington, Virginia.

March 2—An executive order amending the Civil Service rules relating to Soldiers' Preference.

Proclamations

January 31—A proclamation transferring certain lands from Missoula National Forest to Helena National Forest and other lands from Helena National Forest to Deerlodge National Forest.

February 11—A proclamation calling special session of the Senate for 12 o'clock noon, March 4, 1929.

February 12—A proclamation of the Arbitration treaty between the United States and Albania.

February 12—A proclamation of the treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Albania.

February 19—A proclamation of the Convention for the prevention of smuggling of alcoholic beverages into the United States.

February 26—A proclamation of the treaty between the United States and China to regulate tariff relations.

February 26—A proclamation of Treaty of Arbitration between the United States and Germany.

February 26—A proclamation of Treaty of Conciliation between United States and Germany.

March 2—A proclamation of the Treaty of Arbitration between the United States and Austria.

March 2—A proclamation of Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Austria.

Important Civilian Appointments

January 23—Halsted L. Ritter, of Florida, to be U. S. district judge, southern district of Florida.

January 23—Howard D. Stabler, of Alaska to be U. S. attorney northern district of Ohio.

January 28—Alan S. Rogers, of California, to be a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the U. S.

January 28—Charles R. Hollingsworth, of Utah, to be U. S. attorney, district of Utah.

January 28—John Paul, of Virginia, to be U. S. Attorney, western district of Virginia.

January 30—William A. Bottle, of Georgia, to be U. S. attorney, middle district of Georgia.

January 31—Walter J. Wilde, of Milwaukee, Wis., to be collector of customs, collection district No. 37, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

January 31—James J. Lenihan, of Iowa, to be judge of the District Court of the Canal Zone, provided for by the Panama Canal act, approved August 24, 1912, as amended.

February 4—Guy L. Fake, of New Jersey, to be U. S. attorney, district of New Jersey.

February 4—Samuel W. McNabb, of California, to be U. S. attorney, southern district of California.

February 4—John Buckley, of Connecticut, to be U. S. attorney, district of Connecticut.

February 6—John E. Kehl, of Ohio, to be a consul general of the U. S.

February 6—John B. McCandless, of Pennsylvania, to be commissioner of immigration at the port of Philadelphia, Pa.

February 11—Ira E. Robinson, of West Virginia; Arthur Batcheller, of Massachusetts; Harold A. Latount, of Utah; Eugene O. Sykes, of Mississippi, and Cyril N. Jansky, Jr., to be members of the Federal Radio Commission.

February 13—George Neuner, of Oregon, to be U. S. attorney, district of Oregon.

February 13—Haveth E. Mau, of Ohio, to be U. S. attorney, southern district of Ohio.

February 14—Irvine Luther Lenroot, of Wisconsin, to be associate judge of the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals.

February 14—Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, to be associate judge of the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

February 14—Henry H. Glassie, of Maryland, to be a justice of the Supreme Court, of the District of Columbia.

February 14—Forrest C. Northcutt, of Colorado, to be U. S. attorney, district of Colorado.

February 14—Hugh B. Woodward, of New Mexico, to

be U. S. attorney, district of New Mexico.

February 14—John G. Gung'l, of Arizona, to be U. S. attorney, district of Arizona.

February 14—Millard M. Owens, of Florida, to be U. S. marshal, northern district of Florida.

February 18—Richard H. Templeton, of New York, to be U. S. attorney, western district of New York.

February 18—William L. Vandeventer, of Missouri, to be U. S. attorney, western district of Missouri.

February 26—Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, to be general while holding office as Chief of Staff of the Army.

February 28—John M. Woolsey, of New York, to be U. S. district judge, southern district of New York.

February 28—George R. Jeffrey, of Indiana, to be U. S. attorney, southern district of Indiana.

February 28—Alfred A. Wheat, of New York, to be U. S. district judge, eastern district of New York.

February 28—John H. Vickery, of Oklahoma, to be U. S. marshal, northern district of Oklahoma.

March 1—Leslie L. Glenn, of Champaign, Ill., to be comptroller of customs in customs collection district No. 39.

March 1—Sidney C. Brown, of Lakeland, Fla., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 18.

March 1—Myrtle Tanner Blackledge, of Chicago, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois.

March 1—Lloyd P. Stryker and Francis G. Caffey, of New York, to be U. S. district judges, southern district of New York.

March 1—Allen Cox, of Mississippi, to be U. S. district judge, northern district of Mississippi.

March 1—A. Lee Wyman, of South Dakota, to be U. S. district judge, district of South Dakota.

March 1—Charles Edgar Woodward, of Illinois, to be U. S. district judge, northern district of Illinois.

March 1—Orie L. Phillips, of New Mexico, to be U. S. circuit judge, tenth circuit.

March 1—George T. McDermott, of Kansas, to be U. S. circuit judge, tenth circuit.

March 1—Archibald K. Gardner, of South Dakota, to be U. S. circuit judge, eighth circuit.

March 1—Curtis D. Wilbur, of California, to be U. S. circuit judge, ninth circuit.

Messages to Congress

January 23—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting draft of proposed legislation to continue available until June 30, 1930, the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000 made in the first deficiency act, fiscal year 1925, for the Federal Oil Conservation Board.

January 25—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation of \$6,500 for two additional secretaries to the President from March 4 to June 30, 1929.

February 6—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture.

February 6—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting deficiency estimates of appropriations for the Department of Justice.

February 7—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department.

February 7—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.

February 8—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the General Accounting Office.

February 8—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental and deficiency estimate of appropriations for the District of Columbia.

February 8—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of Justice.

February 9—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the U. S. Tariff Commission.

February 9—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the War Department.

February 11—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture.

February 11—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Department of the Interior.

February 12—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Treasury Department.

February 12—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by the U. S. district courts, as submitted by the Attorney General through the Secretary of Commerce.

February 12—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Department of Commerce.

February 12—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by the U. S. district courts, under the public vessels act.

February 12—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting schedule covering certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as shown by certificates of settlement transmitted to the Treasury Department.

February 12—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by the U. S. district courts, as submitted by the Attorney General.

February 12—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting communication from the Comptroller General of the U. S. certifying to the Treasury Department certifying certain claims.

February 12—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims.

February 12—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Post Office Department.

February 13—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

February 13—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

February 13—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting records of judgments against the government by the U. S. district courts in special cases.

February 13—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.

February 14—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Treasury Department.

February 14—A communication from the President of the

Continued on page 96

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Month in the Supreme Court

January 22 to February 18

Tax on Increased Value of Gifts Upheld

On February 18, 1929, the Supreme Court of the United States reconvened after a four weeks' recess. Twenty-four cases were disposed of at the session, in 19 of which there were written opinions. In 4 cases per curiam opinions were announced by the Chief Justice. Petitions for writs of certiorari were denied in 6 cases.

The Case—Nos. 16 and 17. Elizabeth C. Taft, petitioner, v. Frank K. Bowers, Internal Revenue Collectors; Gilbert C. Greenway Jr., petitioner, v. Frank K. Bowers, Internal Revenue Collector. On writ of Certiorari from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The Decision—The conclusions of the Circuit Court of Appeals was affirmed, the Supreme Court holding that there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States to support the theory which would limit the right of the Government to tax as gain only such of the increase on a gift which had occurred while the donee owned the property.

The Opinion—Mr. Justice McReynolds, on February 18, 1929, delivered the opinion of the Court. Mr. Chief Justice Taft, took no part in the consideration on decision of these cases because of relationship with parties and counsel. The full text of the decision follows:

Petitioners, who are donees of stocks, seek to recover income taxes exacted because of advancement in the market value of those stocks, while owned by the donors. The facts are not in dispute.

Both causes must turn upon the effect of paragraph (2), Sec. 202, Revenue Act, 1921, (c. 136, 42 Stat. 227) which prescribes the basis for estimating taxable gain when one disposes of property which came to him by gift. The records do not differ essentially and a statement of the material circumstances disclosed by No. 16 will suffice.

During the calendar years 1921 and 1922 the father of petitioner, Elizabeth C. Taft, gave her certain shares of Nash Motors Company stock then more valuable than when acquired by him. She sold them during 1923 for more than their market value when the gift was made.

The United States demanded an income tax reckoned upon the difference between cost to the donor and price received by the donee. She paid accordingly and sued to recover the portion imposed because of the advance in value while the donor owned the stock. The right to tax the increase in value after the gift is not denied.

Abstractly stated, this is the problem—

In 1916 A purchased 100 shares of stock for \$1,000 which he held until 1923 when their fair market value had become \$2,000. He then gave them to B who sold them during the year 1923 for \$5,000. The United States claim that under the Revenue Act of 1921 B must pay income tax upon \$4,000, as realized profits.

She maintains that only \$3,000—the appreciation during

her ownership—can be regarded as income; that the increase during the donor's ownership is not income assessable against her within intendment of the Sixteenth Amendment.

The District Court ruled against the United States; the Circuit Court of Appeals held with them.

Act of Congress approved November 23, 1921, Chap. 136, 42 Stat. 227, 229, 237—

Sec. 202. (a) That the basis for ascertaining the gain derived or loss sustained from a sale or other disposition of property, real, personal, or mixed, acquired after February 28, 1913, shall be the cost of such property; except that . . .

(2) In the case of such property, acquired by gift after December 31, 1920, the basis shall be the same as that which it would have in the hands of the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift. If the facts necessary to determine such basis are unknown to the donee, the Commissioner shall, if possible, obtain such facts from such donor or last preceding owner, or any other person cognizant thereof.

If the Commissioner finds it impossible to obtain such facts, the basis shall be the value of such property as found by the Commissioner as of the date or approximate date at which, according to the best information the Commissioner is able to obtain, such property was acquired by such donor or last preceding owner. In the case of such property acquired by gift on or before December 31, 1920, the basis for ascertaining gain or loss from a sale or other disposition thereof shall be the fair market price or value of such property at the time of such acquisition;

Sec. 213. That for the purposes of this title (except as otherwise provided in section 233) the term "gross income"—

(a) Includes gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service . . . or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever. The amount of all such items (except as provided in subdivision (c) of section 201) shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer, unless, under methods of accounting permitted under subdivision (a) of section 212, any such amounts are to be properly accounted for as of a different period; but

(a) Does not include the following items, which shall be exempt from taxation under this title; . . .

(3) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, de-

vise, or descent (but the income from such property shall be included in gross income).

We think the manifest purpose of Congress expressed in paragraph (2), Sec. 202, *supra*, was to require the petitioner to pay the exacted tax.

The only question subject to serious controversy is whether Congress had power to authorize the exaction.

It is said that the gift became a capital asset of the donee to the extent of its value when received and, therefore, when disposed of by her no part of that value could be treated as taxable income in her hands.

The Sixteenth Amendment provides:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Income is the thing which may be taxed—income from any source. The Amendment does not attempt to define income or to designate how taxes may be laid thereon, or how, they may be enforced.

Under former decisions here the settled doctrine is that the Sixteenth Amendment confers no power upon Congress to define and tax as income without apportionment something which theretofore could not have been properly regarded as income.

Also, this Court has declared: "Income may be defined as the gain derived from capital, from labor, or from both combined, provided it be understood to include profit gained through a sale or conversion of capital assets." *Eisner v. Macomber*, 252 U. S. 189, 207.

The "gain derived from capital," within the definition, is "not a gain accruing to capital, nor a growth or increment of value in the investment, but a gain, a profit, something of exchangeable value proceeding from the property, severed from the capital however invested, and coming in, that is, received or drawn by the claimant for his separate use, benefit and disposal." *United States v. Phellis*, 257 U. S. 156, 169.

If instead of giving the stock to petitioner, the donor had sold it at market value, the excess over the capital he invested (cost) would have been income therefrom and subject to taxation under the Sixteenth Amendment. He would have been obliged to share the realized gain with the United States. He held the stock—the investment—subject to the right of the sovereign to take part of any increase in its value when separated through sale or conversion and reduced to his possession.

Could he, contrary to the express will of Congress, by mere gift enable another to hold his stock free from such right, deprive the sovereign of the possibility of taxing the appreciation when actually severed, and convert the entire property into a capital asset of the donee, who invested nothing, as though the latter had purchased at the market price? And after a still further enhancement of the property, could the donee make a second gift with like effect, etc.? We think not.

In truth, the stock represented only a single investment

of capital—that made by the donor. And when through sale or conversion the increase was separated therefrom it became income from that investment in the hands of the recipient subject to taxation according to the very words of the Sixteenth Amendment.

By requiring the recipient of the entire increase to pay a part into the public treasury, Congress deprived her of no right and subjected her to no hardship. She accepted the gift with knowledge of the statute and, as to the property received, voluntarily assumed the position of her donor. When she sold the stock she actually got the original sum invested, plus the entire appreciation and out of the latter only was she called on to pay the tax demanded.

The provision of the statute under consideration seems entirely appropriate for enforcing a general scheme of lawful taxation. to accept the view urged in behalf of petitioner undoubtedly would defeat, to some extent, the purpose of Congress to take part of all gain derived from capital investments. To prevent that result and insure enforcement of its proper policy, Congress had power to require that for purposes of taxation the donee should accept the position of the donor in respect of the thing received. And in so doing, it acted neither unreasonably nor arbitrarily.

The power of Congress to require a succeeding owner, in respect of taxation, to assume the place of his predecessor is pointed out by *United States v. Phellis*, 257 U. S. 156, 171—.

"Where, as in this case, the dividend constitutes a distribution of profits accumulated during an extended period and bears a large proportion to the par value of the stock, if an investor happened to buy stock shortly before the dividend, paying a price enhanced by an estimate of the capital plus the surplus of the company, and after distribution of the surplus, with corresponding reduction in the intrinsic and market value of the shares, he were called upon to pay a tax upon the dividend received, it might look in his case like a tax upon his capital. But it is only apparently so.

"In buying at a price that reflected the accumulated profits, he, of course, acquired as a part of the valuable rights purchased the prospect of a dividend from the accumulations—bought 'dividends on' as the phrase goes—and necessarily took subject to the burden of the income tax proper to be assessed against him by reason of the dividend if and when made. He simply stepped into the shoes, in this as in other respects, of the stockholder whose shares he acquired, and presumably the prospect of a dividend influenced the price paid, and was discounted by the prospect of an income tax to be paid thereon.

"In short, the question whether a dividend made out of company profits constitutes income of the stockholder is not affected by antecedent transfers of the stock from hand to hand."

There is nothing in the Constitution which lends support to the theory that gain actually resulting from the increased value of capital can be treated as taxable income in the hands of the recipient only so far as the increase occurred while he owned the property. And *Irwin v. Gavit*, 268 U. S. 161, 167, is to the contrary.

The judgment below is affirmed.

The White House Calendar

Continued from page 93

U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the District of Columbia.

February 14—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation to enable the Chief Executive to continue the litigation in connection with the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to institute proceedings in certain cases.

February 15—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Justice.

February 15—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture.

February 15—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting proposed legislation affecting certain appropriation for the Department of Agriculture.

February 15—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the War Department.

February 15—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, affecting an existing appropriation for the Flathead Indian irrigation project.

February 15—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Navy Department.

February 15—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Post Office Department.

February 18—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriations for the War Department.

February 21—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of the appropriations for the Department of Justice.

February 21—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Civil Service Commission.

February 21—A communication from the President of the U. S. transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Treasury Department.

Presidential Inaugurals 1789-1929

Continued from page 73

1913—March 4 was a beautiful day for the first inaugural of Woodrow Wilson. The established program prevailed. Chief Justice White administered the oath. The parade was a brilliant one, but the inaugural ball was omitted.

1917—For the fourth time in the history of the Republic March 4 fell on Sunday and on that day President Wilson went to the Capitol, where, in the President's room, Chief Justice White again administered to him the oath of office.

March 5—A cold day, but clear, came for the second Wilson inaugural. As on the occasion of the first Lincoln inaugural, war clouds were hovering. Extraordinary precautions were taken for the protection of the President. His carriage heavily flanked by troops and secret service men, and machine guns were stationed along the line of march and in front of the platform on the east front of the Capitol where President Wilson took the oath again, Chief Justice White administering it. The parade was a success. The inaugural ball was omitted.

1921—Fine weather marked March 4 for the inauguration of Warren G. Harding. President Wilson went to the Capitol early and signed bills in the President's room. The oath was administered to Mr. Harding by Chief Justice White on the east front of the Capitol where the inaugural address was delivered.

1923—At 7.30 p. m. (10.30 Eastern time) on August 2, President Harding died at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Late that night Vice-President Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office as President at his father's home in Plymouth, Vt. It was administered by his father, the late John Coolidge, in his capacity as notary public. Mr. Coolidge has stated that, so far as he knows, this is the only time in history that the chief executive of a nation has had the oath of office administered to him by his father.

1925—On March 4, in clear weather, President Coolidge took the oath of office for the second time on the east front of the Capitol, the oath being administered by Chief Justice Taft. The inaugural parade was short and the ball was again omitted.

1929—Rain poured down for the inauguration of Herbert Hoover, but the ceremonies were conducted along the established program. Mr. Hoover took the oath in the rain, the oath being administered by Chief Justice Taft, and delivered his address in the rain. The parade was unusually well managed and was marred only by the steady downfall. After the ceremonies at the Capitol Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge went direct to their train which took them to their home in Northampton, Mass.—*Extracts, see 1, p. 96.*

Sources from which Material in this Number is Taken

Articles for which no source is given have been specially prepared for this number of THE CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST

1. Inaugurals, 1789-1893, by Thomas Hudson McKee.

2. Christian Science Monitor, March 4, 1929.

The Congressional Digest

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